THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1890. NUMBER 38.

DIVIDED FIRST.

Two Reports Presented by Credentials Committee.

Arapahoe's Vote Divided Between the Contestants.

Gang Smashers Refuse to Sit in the Convention.

Appeal from Its Decision to the Voters of Arapahoe.

Townsend Unanimously Nominated for Re-election.

Platform Approves the Acts of Senator Teller.

Asks Reform of the Present System of Fees.

The Republican Convention.

DENVER, September 18.—The republican state convention reassembled at 11 o'clock. The committee on credentials not being ready to report it adjourned until 1 this afternoon.

The convention met again at 2.30 o'clock. The committee on credentials having concluded their work, the chairman presented their report, which is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Republican State Convention:

Your committee upon credentials would respectfully make the following report:

First—As to all counties in which there was no contest, we find that such counties are entitled to representation upon the floor of the convention by their duly accredited delegates or proxies.

Washington county, nine delegates. The committee further report that they have heard the testimony and examined the contest in Washington county, and report the following delegates in said Washington county to be entitled to seats in this convention, to wit: W. [illegible] Moore, A. [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] Nortacutt, [illegible] Bender by [illegible] Prince, proxy, F. Vance, S. Wharwin, W. H. Ferguson, W. T. Michael, [illegible] ewett.

Phillips county, six delegates—Your committee further report that they have heard the testimony and fully examined the contest in Phillips county and report the following delegates have been regularly elected from Phillips county and to be entitled to seats in this convention, to wit: [illegible] Mason, F. M. Smith, J. [illegible] Painter, C. [illegible] Timberlake, J. W. Cullis by William C. Robinson, J. P. Clelland.

As to the two contesting delegations of Arapahoe county, your committee beg leave to report that we do not feel warranted in recognizing either of the county conventions held here as entitled to the respect of the republican party of Arapahoe county, and that we have not obtained sufficient data from which we would be warranted in saying just how the first convention would have been legally organized, or which delegation would have obtained the majority in the final vote; but for the purpose of arriving at some conclusion and settling the status of the several present delegations, we would respectfully report that we are of opinion that the Routt delegation was elected in the following wards, to-wit: First ward, 17 delegates; Second, 23 delegates; Fourth, 33; Fifth, 23; Sixth, 21; Ninth, 16; county precincts, 36; making a total of Routt delegates elected 169.

We are of opinion that the so-called unpledged delegates were elected in the Third ward, 34 delegates; Seventh ward, 29; Eighth, 39; country precincts, 47; making a total of 151 so-called unpledged delegates elected. This opinion is only approximate as to the country delegates.

Upon this basis the Routt delegates would be entitled to 62 delegates and the unpledged delegation 55 delegates; and we would recommend that they be seated in this convention.

And in view of the fact that we do not recognize either convention, we respectfully refer the status of the republican county organization to the state central committee, which will be selected at this convention, for them to adjust in the best manner possible.

Respectfully,

IRVING HOWBERT, Chm'n.
L. S. ELWELL, Secy.
CHAS. C. CASWELL,
[illegible] BRUSH,
GEO. E. MOULTON,
CYRUS ALLEN,
THOS. CORNISH,
WALTER F. GRAVES.

At the conclusion of the reading General Carr presented the following minority report:

To the Republican County Convention:

GENTLEMEN—I am unable to concur with the majority of the committee in their report upon the Arapahoe county controversy. The very short time that has passed since the report was agreed upon by the majority, prevents me from stating my reasons at length, and I am compelled to rest my opinion upon the following:

1st. The report of the majority goes back of the county convention and bases a representation upon the number of votes which it believes each faction was entitled to have cast in the county convention. It is a well-known principle that every deliberative body has a right to pass upon the qualification of its own members, and if there was a county convention held at the Fifteenth Street Theatre the convention performed this duty and we have no right to go back of the returns. If we were to do so we would find that the main cause of the difficulty arose from the refusal of certain judges of election to permit the polls to be inspected, and I will never consent to endorse the action of any set of election judges in shutting themselves into a room away from the plain view of the voters and then refuse to allow their work to be inspected by respectable members of the party, no matter from whence they come, nor under what authority they claim the right.

2d. I believe the delegates elected at the Fifteenth Street Theatre convention are the only delegates that have any shadow of right to seats in this convention. There is no dispute upon the following facts, so far as they appeared before your committee: That the county convention was regularly called. It met at the time and place designated. All persons claiming seats therein were present. It was regularly called to order at the proper time and place by the proper officers. A temporary organization was effected, both contending factions being represented therein. A committee on credentials was appointed. An adjournment was had to allow them time to report. The convention reassembled to hear the report, all parties still being present. The report was read, after which one faction retired from the convention. Up to that time, they had participated in all its proceedings, and they should have been stopped from denying that it was the regular county convention.

The meeting at Turner hall (called a convention) was held without any previous call and without any authority whatever. It had no more power to appoint delegates to this convention than any other similar number of republicans would have, meeting at any time and in any place. The so-called "delegation" that it sends here have no more right in this convention than any other similar number of as good republicans as they would have to come here and claim seats. Their admission here would simply be recognizing and encouraging bolts and factions.

The report of the majority of the committee is neither fish nor fowl. The committee took no evidence except the statements of counsel, and yet it presumes to determine how many delegates were elected in each precinct in the county of Arapahoe, thereby resolving this committee into a committee on credentials for the county convention and ignoring the doctrine before stated, that the county convention had power to pass upon the qualifications of its own members. It finds that no legal convention has been held, and yet it recommends the admission of delegations from two conventions both of which, according to its own finding, must have have been rump conventions. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

The Fifteenth Street theatre convention was either a legal convention or it was nothing. If it were nothing, its action should be ignored altogether; and there is no pretense on the part of the committee that the Turner hall convention had any legal status whatever.

I think I have shown that the Fifteenth Street Theatre convention was regularly organized; that it decided upon the qualifications of its members, and that its acts are at least prima facie legal. For these reasons I recommend that the delegation headed by Hon. H. A. W. Tabor and representing the regular county convention be admitted to seats and votes in this convention. Respectfully submitted, B. L. CARR.

Hamill, of Clear Creek, moved the adoption of the majority report.

Plumb, of Pitkin, moved to amend by adopting the minority report.

Hamill made a speech upon his motion, in which he said: "The Gang Smashers are no, never have been and never will be republicans."

Messrs. Plumb and Archibald made a strong argument in favor of the minority report.

It was finally agreed that before the vote on this question be taken the convention adopt all that part of the majority report except that which relates to Arapahoe county, so that the delegates from Washington and Phillips counties might have an opportunity to vote on the question.

Vote was then taken on the amendment as follows:

County.	No.	Yes.
Archuleta	4	..
Baca	4	..
Bent	11	..
Boulder	..	15
Chaffee	15	..
Cheyenne	4	..
Clear Creek	14	..
Conejos	12	..
Costilla	7	..
Custer	8	..
Delta	5	..
Dolores	..	3
Douglas	..	6
Eagle	8	2
Elbert	4	5
El Paso	21	..
Fremont	10	3
Garfield	14	..
Gilpin	12	..
Grand	4	..
Gunnison	11	..
Hinsdale	4	..
Huerfano	6	..
Jefferson	..	..
Kiowa	2	..
Kit Carson	4	..
Lake	27	..
La Plata	4	..
Larimer	..	..
Las Animas	8	..
Lincoln	4	..
Logan	10	..
Mesa	6	..
Montezuma	4	..
Montrose	7	..
Morgan	5	..
Otero	6	..
Ouray	12	..
Park	10	..
Phillips	6	..
Pitkin	2	..
Prowers	4	..
Pueblo	25	..
Rio Blanco	4	..
Rio Grande	7	..
Routt	6	..
Saguache	8	..
San Juan	3	..
San Miguel	2	..
Sedgwick	5	..
Summit	9	..
Washington	9	..
Weld	20	..
Yuma	5	..
Total	421	105

The majority report was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

Recess was then taken for a few minutes to allow the seating of the Arapahoe delegations. On being called to order it was found that the fifty-five "Gang Smashers" delegates given seats by the convention had refused to accept the compromise and positively declined to participate in the deliberations of the convention. This leaves Arapahoe county with a vote of 65 instead of 117.

Libby, of Chaffee, moved that a committee of nine be appointed on permanent organization, rules and order of business. Carried, and the following gentlemen named: C. S. Libby of Chaffee county, D. F. Urmy of Pueblo, C. Welch of Jefferson, E. A. Lee of Ouray, T. P. Dickinson of Lincoln, T. W. Wilson of Logan, C. H. McIntosh of Arapahoe, E. Beckwith of Custer.

A. R. King, of Delta county, then moved that the chair appoint a committee of thirteen on resolutions, which was carried. The committee was announced as follows: W. A. Hamill of Clear Creek county, Amos Steck of Arapahoe, William Scott of Arapahoe, W. M. Cummings of Bent, C. Pendleton of Yuma, C. F. Meyer of Costilla, W. A. Felton of Fremont, Samuel Newell of Gilpin, R. R. Williams of Gunnison, E. L. Garbett of Larimer, A. W. Archibald of Larimer, John G. Price of La Plata and E. E. Eddy of Routt.

Recess was then taken till 8 o'clock to-night.

On being called to order at 8:30, the committee on permanent organization, rules and order of business made their report. The temporary organization was made permanent. The rules were as follows:

First. No resolution to be considered unless having first been presented to the committee.

Second. Convention to be governed by Cushing's Manual.

Then follows the nomination of officials as published in the call.

The report was adopted.

The committee on platform reported as follows:

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of President Harrison as wise and politic, conserving and fostering the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That the people of the state of Colorado regard the efforts of Henry George looking to the broad recognition of the rights of the west, with unqualified approval, and that we do hereby ask our representatives in the next legislature to cast their votes for and use their influence to secure his return to the United States senate; and that this convention commend the efforts of our entire congressional delegation in the interest of Colorado.

Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That the republican party of this state demands of the legislative general assembly of Colorado the passage of such a law as shall reform the present fee system and establish fixed salaries that shall be reasonable for county and other officers.

Resolved, That we demand legislation providing for the covering into the state treasury of all interest accruing upon state funds and fixing a salary for the state treasurer commensurate with the responsibilities of his office.

Resolved, That the interests of the people of this state require of the next legislature the passage of a wise and judicious railroad law, one in its terms that will be just and fair both to the people and to the railroad corporations; that we believe the public welfare will be best promoted by the creation of a railroad commission composed of three men, thoroughly acquainted with the commercial and economic conditions of the state; and that to the end that the rights of the people may be subserved and the interests of the state fostered, we demand that whatever railroad law is passed shall invest said commission with the power to revise the rates of the carriage of either passenger or freight.

Resolved, That the republican party of this state demands of the legislative general assembly the revision of the present military poll tax law, which imposes an excessive fine of twenty-five dollars on the delinquent tax-payers.

Resolved, That we demand a thorough revision of the irrigation laws; that we deprecate the practice in vogue of ditch companies selling and receiving pay in advance for water which they cannot possibly deliver.

Resolved, That the republican party, having always been the steadfast friend of the laboring man, hereby pledges itself to such legislation as shall protect the laboring men in the enjoyment of every substantial right, and to secure to the employees and employer alike, a fair, certain and prompt adjustment of all differences that may arise between them.

Resolved, That the republican state central committee be and is hereby authorized and instructed to organize the republican party in Colorado, and promulgate rules and regulations for the government of all future republican primaries, conventions and caucuses in said state, which shall be binding until such rules and regulations are either altered, amended or abolished by the authority of some future convention.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that one of the most urgent needs of our state in respect to the proper administration of charities and corrections is a state board of charities similar in character to those already adopted in eighteen states of the union, and now being conducted to the manifest advantages of those commonwealths. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the legislature is requested, at the coming session of the general assembly, to enact a law establishing "a state board of charities and corrections."

W. A. HAMILL, Chairman,
SAM Y. NEWELL,
W. B. FELTON,
WM. SCOTT,
LEE G. PENDLETON,
R. R. WILLIAMS,
A. W. ARCHIBALD,
E. E. EDDY,
W. M. CUMMINGS,
E. L. GARBETT,
JOHN G. PRICE

The platform was unanimously adopted.

Nomination of congressman being in order, McCreary, of Weld, put in nomination Hosea Townsend. There being no other nominations Mr. Townsend's nomination was made unanimous.

It was moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of governor. This was opposed, and a motion made to adjourn, which was lost. Several other motions were made and all lost. Finally, finding that they could not proceed with further business to-night, the convention adjourned to to-morrow morning at 9.30.

Protest of Anti-Gang Delegates.

Immediately after adjournment the following communication was handed the chairman, which was read:

To the Honorable, the Republican State Convention of Colorado:

GENTLEMEN—The delegates duly elected and commissioned by the republican party of Arapahoe county to represent that party in your convention, most earnestly but respectfully protest against the treatment they have received at your hands. Because we were denied a voice in the temporary organization of your convention, notwithstanding our credentials gave us the prima facie right to seats therein, the same as though the right thereto was not challenged; because you have wholly ignored the proceedings of the regular Arapahoe county republican convention and assumed to declare its acts and choice of delegates not "entitled to the respect of the republican party" of said county, which voluntary and unjust declaration was made for the purpose of reflecting upon the conduct of the republicans of said county and for the purpose of enabling the minority, which seceded from that convention and attempted to organize without authority, credentials or right, a "rump convention" which assumed to elect a contesting set of delegates to your body, and to give them a pretext to claim the legislative ticket nominated by your convention as well as the county officers thereby nominated, did not come before the people of Arapahoe county in an orderly and proper manner or with authority; and because you further assume to refer the status of the republican party organization of our county to the state central committee to adjust, thereby declaring that the republican party of Arapahoe county is incompetent to say who shall represent it in the legislature and in its county affairs; because you advise foreign interference with our local affairs, when we can directly trace our divided condition to the improper intermeddling of imported politicians, and because you are determined to attempt the vindication of individuals who have lost caste in the state by reason of the odium attaching to the conduct of the Seventh general assembly, and to the mismanagement of the leaders of the executive officers thereof, rather than to award justice to us, knowing that we were elected by and represent the element in our common party which stands for and is bound to maintain the right of every voter to freely cast his vote in an inviolable ballot box and have such vote honestly and fairly counted in both our primary and general elections, the right of the people to change their public servants whensoever in their opinion such changes ought to be made, the right to demand that their public servants shall administer their sacred trusts to the best interests of the whole state, not for self aggrandizement, and that private profit shall not be made out of any public trusts or funds, and that economy, honesty and integrity shall characterize every branch and part of the public service. Wherefore, we are impelled to appeal from your decision to the arbitrament of our constituents in November next.

H. A. W. TABOR,
H. C. ROCKWELL,
M. A. ROGERS,
Committee of the Arapahoe County Republican Delegates to the State Republican Convention.

Republican Nominations.

DENVER, September 19.—The republican state convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

For governor—Ex-Governor Routt.

For lieutenant governor—Judge Story, of Ouray.

For state treasurer—J. E. Fesler, of Glenwood Springs.

Slavery's Horrors Revived.

CAPE TOWN, September 18.—Great excitement has been caused here by the arrival of a Portuguese steamer loaded with shackled natives from Mozambique en route to the west coast. The tribunal here decided that it was unable to interfere with the steamer, but fourteen natives who escaped were declared free. The governor referred the matter to the government at London and in the meantime the steamer proceeded.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, September 18.—In a fire here today two people were burned to death, and several were badly injured. Thirteen horses perished. The fire was at Nos. 530 to 534 West Forty-first street, used as a stable and cooper shop. The cause was the explosion of a pitch kettle. Those burned to death are Conrad Rosbach and Chas. Chesanon.

EXTENSION OF TRADE.

Blaine Makes Another Move Toward Reciprocity.

The Bids for the Extension of Trade with China.

City of the East Toward the West Bidding.

Colorado's Population Announced—Pueblo and Leadville.

A Letter From Blaine.

BOSTON, September 16.—In response to an invitation to the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe club, of Boston, Colonel Capp, editor of the Journal, has received a letter from Mr. Blaine, in which the secretary of state, referring to a portion of the invitation saying members of the club are in hearty sympathy with his views regarding the best method of extending American trade, regrets that engagements will not permit him to address the meeting.

The members of the club, he says, can do great good by counteracting certain phases of New England opinion, which he regards hurtful to New England's interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff complete protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, and it will be, in the judgment of the secretary of state, both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard measures which will promote western interests.

Mr. Blaine refers to a letter recently received from Imbs, president of the late convention of miners in Minneapolis, referring to excessive duties on American flour in Cuba, and stating that Americans will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade, unless immediate relief is secured. In view of these facts, says Mr. Blaine, is it possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great western industry to be absolutely excluded from her markets by a prohibitive tariff. With reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity, she will be driven more and more from these markets. Giving the fullest protection to all eastern interests, as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect and promote it. Manifestly easy because at this very time boards of trade, chambers of commerce and public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States.

Colorado's Population.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The population of the state of Colorado, according to the count of the census bureau, is 412,975. This is net increase during the decade of 213,348. The population of the city of Pueblo, Colorado, is given as 28,128, which is an increase during the census period of 24,911 or 774.35 per cent. The population of Leadville, Colorado, is 11,15[illegible], showing a decrease of 8[illegible], or 24.7[illegible] per cent.

Our Public Building.

DENVER, September 19.—A Washington special to the Republican says that the senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building in Colorado Springs.

New Bank at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, September 17.—The establishment of the Pueblo National bank, with $250,000 paid up capital, is the most important move made in south Colorado financial circles during the present year. The Lombard Investment company of Boston hold $200,000 of the stock. Andrew McClelland, president of the Pueblo board of trade, is president of the new bank. Mr. Geo. W. Robinson, vice president of the First National bank, of Winfield, Kas., the strongest money-ed institution in southern Kansas, has accepted the position of cashier and will make Pueblo his home. The people of this city feel especially good over the establishment of this bank, as Mr. James Lombard, president of the investment company bearing his name, made a personal visit to every city of importance in the west and after his trip selected Pueblo. The Lombards will place millions of Boston money in Colorado investments, making this city the home of their western office.

Preparing Exhibits.

PUEBLO, September 16.—Howard Russell, superintendent of the mineral department of the state fair, returned yesterday from a tour through the western portion of the state. His efforts were quite successful, and a number of fine exhibits will be prepared for the coming fair. Pitkin county, Red Cliff and Gilman will send in nearly arranged mineral exhibits from valuable mines. Glenwood Springs will have an extensive exhibit, showing coal, coke, building stone and beautiful alabaster. From Chaffee county will be sent an exhibit showing the progress made in agriculture in the upper valley of the Arkansas, as well as a fine display of copper and silver ore. A novelty in this display will be a sheaf of "Ten-headed" wheat, several matured heads of wheat growing on one stalk. This wheat averages eighty to ninety bushels to the acre. Mr. Russell found that great interest is being taken in the state fair and the mineral space.

A Terrible Tragedy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 17.—A most awful tragedy occurred here tonight. The city is in a fever of excitement. Fred Hein, a cooper, aged 45, blew out his brains after having killed two of his daughters and probably fatally wounded a third, and a man whom he suspected of having done him a great wrong. Several months ago his wife left him, and it is reported she had been unfaithful. Her name has been connected with Charles W. Taylor, a well known hardware merchant. Since she left, Hein's three daughters, the eldest of whom is but 19, have been keeping house for him. Recently it had been reported that the eldest girl, Carrie, had become wayward. This caused distress to Hein, when he evidently determined to end his troubles.

He went to Taylor's residence, and as the man was trying the door he shot Taylor in the back. Taylor is still alive, and said he didn't know what prompted Hein to shoot him. After shooting Taylor, Hein hurried to his own house and soon after people in the vicinity were alarmed at hearing several shots. Immediately afterward Maud, a 12-year old daughter, ran out of the house and fell upon the sidewalk. Neighbors went to her assistance and she said her father had shot her. She was quickly removed to a hospital and it was found one ball had gone through her face, and another through the stomach and another in the hip. She cannot live.

When the officers and neighbors entered Hein's house the kitchen presented an awful sight, everything being smeared with blood. Just outside the back door lay Carrie, the eldest girl, with a bullet through her brain. Across her form lay Bertha, the youngest daughter. She was unconscious and expired in fifteen minutes, a bullet having entered her head behind the left ear.

As the officers entered the front room they found the dead body of Hein stretched on the floor with a bullet through his temple, fired by his own hand. The people are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement.

The Irish Leaders Arrested.

DUBLIN, September 18.—John Dillon was arrested this morning at his residence near this city. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accompanied by a large military escort. William O'Brien was arrested at Glen Garuff and taken to Cork. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Sheedy and Condon, members of the house of commons, Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys, of Tipperary. The charges on which Dillon was arrested are conspiracy and inciting the tenants on Smith-Barry's estate not to pay rents.

The arrest of William O'Brien was made at Glen Garuff note. The charges against him are similar to those under which Dillon was arrested. O'Brien was immediately carried to Dublin. In addition to those already mentioned, it has been ascertained that a warrant was issued for a man named Dalton, who has been active in the work of the Land League.

Here in Dublin the police are keeping a strict watch over the headquarters of the Land league.

Dispatches from Tipperary report that the organizers of the local branch of the league there are under close police surveillance. This leads to the belief that the authorities are contemplating further arrests. The Irish nationalists had no suspicion of the impending blast, and are at a loss to know what it portends. Mingled surprise and indignation are the predominant feelings. Dispatches from various parts of Ireland indicate that the nationalists are everywhere greatly excited at the arrests.

LONDON, September 18.—The only topic in London to-day is the news from Ireland. The general feeling is one of profound surprise, as the government had kept its secret so well that no hint of the intended action has reached the public. No explanation of the reasons for the government's course has yet been vouchsafed and on all sides doubts are freely expressed as to the political wisdom displayed, but it is now too early to estimate the effect of the arrests on public opinion in England.

The Parnellites, while greatly surprised, are not cast down. Their theory of the arrests at this juncture is that the government decided on them to prevent the departure of Dillon and O'Brien to America, because they feared the effect of the speeches of the Irish orators in America would be to create a fresh outburst of American sympathy with Irish home rulers, which would be of great moral help to the liberal cause championed by Gladstone.

A Denver Tragedy.

DENVER, September 18.—O. L. Barnes, a butcher, living near Thirteenth street and Broadway, while intoxicated assaulted his wife, accusing her of infidelity, and pulling a revolver threatened to kill her. The woman cried for help and Chas. Wanless, a mounted policeman, passing at the time, dismounted and entered the house. Just as he stepped inside the door, Barnes fired at him, the ball passing through the breast, killing him almost instantly. While falling, Wanless fired at Barnes, the ball passing through the abdomen, producing a wound from which he cannot recover. Wanless has relatives living in Salt Lake City.

SMASHING THE GANG.

Arapahoe Republican Delegates Meet in Convention.

Chairman Graham Rules a Majority for the Smashers.

Accordingly they Effect the Temporary Organization.

"The Gang" Bolt and Hold a Separate Convention.

The Denver Primaries.

DENVER, September 13.—The republican primaries began this afternoon at 2 o'clock and continued until 7. At this hour it is impossible to give the result, though the indications are that the faction known as "The Gang" have been defeated. The "Gang Smashers" declare that if the votes are counted as cast they have carried every ward in the city by five to one. "The Gang," however, deny this, but refuse to make any prediction as to the result.

The watchers appointed by Chairman Graham to be at each polling place and see that everything was conducted as it should be, and over which so much bitter feeling was engendered, were placed in but a few of the polling places.

At the Second ward polling place, in the Chamber Commerce, the "watchers" applied for admission as inspectors a few minutes after 2 o'clock. They were denied admission by the judges, when the crowd outside secured a 16 foot pole and smashed in the door. The judges gathered up the ballot boxes and fled out of the rear door into the alley and opened a polling place at 1365 Larimer street. The crowd, however, remained at the Chamber of Commerce. One of the men jumped upon a box and called the crowd to order and asked that three judges be elected to hold the election where designated by the county committee. This was done and the voting went on as though nothing had happened.

The inspectors were admitted to the Third, Fifth and Seventh ward polling places without any opposition. At the First, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth they did not demand admission or were refused. The greatest interest was centered on the Eighth ward polling place, at the State armory, Twenty-sixth and Curtis street, where last night it was expected serious trouble would occur. The armory remained closed all the morning and the crowd began to gather at 1 o'clock. At 1:30, when about 700 voters had assembled, Major Brooks, custodian of the armory, appeared and announced that the doors would be opened promptly at 2 o'clock, as ordered by Governor Smith. At seven minutes to 2 o'clock some one on the inside posted large bills in the windows of the building, stating "that owing to an order issued by the lieutenant governor and acting governor of the state of Colorado, which makes it impossible to peacefully and properly hold the primary election for this ward at the State armory, the place of holding said primary is hereby adjourned to the rear of Twenty-seventh and Arapahoe streets, on the alley between Arapahoe and Curtis, where the primary election of this ward will be held from 2 p. m. of this day until 7 p. m. this evening.

GEORGE ALLEN,
ISAAC A. ABBOTT,
R. L. BEST,
Judges of Election, Eighth Ward.

The crowd set up a yell on seeing the posters, and a few minutes later the doors were thrown open. Chairman Graham, of the republican county central committee, secured the attention of the men, and stated that, as this was the place designated by the committee and advertised as the place for holding the primaries, he thought it would be proper for the voters to elect their judges and proceed with the election. This was done, and the voting commenced after but a few minutes delay. The judges who deserted the armory building opened a polling place in a barn in the rear of Twenty-seventh and Arapahoe streets, but their followers were very small in numbers as compared with the great crowd which hung around the armory building.

Outside of the wrangle among judges and citizens over the "watchers" there was no serious trouble in any of the wards other than that, which resulted in a smashed nose or a blackened eye for one or both of the participants.

About 10 o'clock to night a party of the "Gang Smashers" went to the Fourth ward polling place, where they had an idea considerable crooked work was going on, and broke in the doors to the room where the ballots were being counted, and at the point of revolvers arrested all three of the judges and took them to the station house together with the ballot box and counted the tickets. After being locked up for an hour E. K. Wellington and John Devine secured their release, and taking the ballot box returned to the "old stand," where they again commenced counting the ballots, but this time in the presence of a number of watchers. C. A. Benkelman, the other judge, was released soon after the first two were, and also returned to assist in the counting.

The Republican at 1:30 this morning has returns from the county sufficiently to warrant them in claiming that "the Gang Smashers" will have 175 delegates in the county convention to the "Gang's" 144. The "Gang" leaders, however, declare that they have carried the county by a small majority. Some predict that there will be two county conventions, one by the "Gang" and another by the "Smashers," and two sets of delegates will be sent to the state convention. In this case the situation will be decidedly interesting and it will depend upon how the outside counties go as to which of the delegates will be seated in the state convention.

Arapahoe Republicans.

DENVER, September 15.—The republican county convention was called to order in the Fifteenth Street theatre at 10 this morning by Chairman Graham of the county central committee, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when recess was taken, it was evident that the faction known as "The Gang" had been "smashed." On calling the convention to order Mr. Graham stated that a crisis had arrived in the history of the republican party of Colorado, and that the time had come when very strong measures would have to be taken for honest and good government or the party in Arapahoe county as well as throughout the state would forever be wrecked. He stated that there were several contested delegations in the house and that he would himself decide which delegation would be entitled to vote for temporary chairman.

This announcement brought forth strong objections from the "Gang" side of the house, but to no effect. The chairman had made up his mind to so conduct the voting, and he would not change it. By his remarks and ruling he showed that he was decidedly in sympathy with the "Gang Smashers."

On the calling of the wards to determine whether contested delegations were present or not, they were found to stand as follows: In the First, no contest; in the Second, where the crowd on Saturday smashed in the door to the polling place and elected their own judges and conducted the election after the regular judges had deserted it, the chair gave one-half of the delegation to the "Gang" and one-half to the "Gang Smashers;" in the Third there was a contest, the decision of the chair being that the "Gang Smashers" delegation, headed by Channing F. Meek, be seated. In the Fourth, Fifth and Ninth wards there were contests which were decided in favor of the "Gang" delegations. In the Sixth and Seventh, no contest. In the Eighth, the ward where the voting was advertised to take place at the state armory and the judges moved the polling place to the rear of Twenty-seventh and Arapahoe, the delegates elected at the armory ("Gang Smashers") were seated.

This brought forth several warm speeches, but the chairman refused to change or modify his decision. There were no other contested delegates, except in the Sixty-eighth precinct, and the delegates certified to by the regular judges were seated. The election of temporary chairman being in order the following nominations were made: John E. Leet (Gang Smasher), Frank B. Hill (Gang). The vote resulted Leet 163½, Hill 153½. Mr. Leet, on taking the chair, announced that the republican party must turn over a new leaf or go to the wall.

Mr. James H. Brown was recognized and moved the appointment of a committee of five on credentials. W. E. Griffith moved to amend by making the committee eleven. A viva voce vote was taken on the amendment and declared lost by the chairman, while uproarious demands were being made for a division, call of the roll, and appeals from the chair, to which no attention was paid. Mr. Leet put the original motion and declared it carried. He announced the names of the committee on credentials, and on motion of Mr. James H. Brown a recess until 2 p. m. was taken.

The reformers gained first blood and first knockdown, and although as a presiding officer Mr. Leet can give Hon. T. B. Reed several points and best him, his friends claimed that he was only meting out to the "Gang" some of the same medicine that the Gang gave them at the primaries.

The committee on credentials did not complete their work until nearly 5 o'clock, when it was announced they were nearly ready to report. Sam Lesem, chairman of the committee, handed the secretary his report, which was as follows:

Your committee on credentials respectfully report that after a careful examination of the election certificates and papers of contest, as well as the evidence both by affidavits and orally, which has been presented before your committee, they have decided and accordingly report, that the following persons are entitled to seats in this convention:

In the First ward, your committee find from the evidence presented, which was not controverted, that the inspectors appointed by the honorable chairman of the republican county central committee were denied admission. The polling place selected was a dark room lighted only by a window through which the tickets were received, the glass of which window was covered with paint. In addition to this there was undisputed evidence that enough illegal votes were cast in favor of the ticket having the judges' certificate to entitle the contesting delegation and committeeman to their election.

In the Second ward your committee finds that there is no contest. Two certificates of election are presented, and from the showing made in the papers presented we find the polling place in said ward was removed from the one designated by the chairman of the republican central committee, without any sufficient reason; that the attempt of the duly appointed inspectors to gain admission to the polling place was used as a pretext to move said polling place. As the judges appointed by the county central committee unlawfully moved their polling place so as to avoid the supervision of inspectors, your committee admit the delegation headed by Assyria Hall.

In the Third, the delegates headed by Amos Steck and C. F. Meek, are admitted.

In the Fourth ward your committee find that the inspectors were denied admission to the polling place, and that about 2000 votes containing the names of those certified as elected were put in the ballot box, and that such a number of fraudulent votes were cast and counted as to elect the contesting delegation in such ward.

In the Fifth ward your committee find from the evidence, which was undisputed, that there was repeated stuffing of the ballot box and refusal to permit only a part of the inspectors to go inside with the judges; that William Barth, one of the inspectors who was present, did not sign the certificate of election, that Mr. Hamilton, who did sign, intended to certify only to the correctness of the count of the ballots and nothing more. Your committee find that a sufficient number of illegal ballots were cast to give the election in said ward to the contestants.

In the Eighth ward your committee find that the same state of facts existed as in the Second ward, except that a stronger instance is presented of an attempt to evade the presence of inspectors and prevent the voters from having a free and fair ballot and an honest count. The polling place was changed to a small room in a stable on the corner of an alley, the window of which was closed by timbers and covered with a blanket in which a slit was cut, through which it was proposed to receive the ballots of the voters. But the voters were not able to know whether their ballots would ever be put in the ballot box, nor counted if they were deposited therein. Your committee therefore report in favor of seating the delegation elected at the polling place in the State armory.

In the Ninth we find that there was a refusal to permit the presence of the inspectors, and also that there was ballot box stuffing and fraudulent voting of sufficient numbers to entitle the contesting delegation to seats if the fraudulent and illegal ballots had not been deposited in the box and counted and certified to by the judges of election. Your committee therefore seat the contestants.

In the Sixth and Seventh the same reports were made as for the above wards, and in almost every instance the delegations seated were solid "Gang Smashers."

The reading of the report was accompanied by the wildest demonstrations of approval from the "Gang Smashers" side of the house and groans and hisses from the "Gang" side.

At the conclusion Judge Rockwell moved the adoption of the report. Mr. W. E. Griffith moved as an amendment to that motion that the report of the committee be adopted, except in relation to those words "where there was a contest," and that the delegates of the Second and Eighth wards be not allowed on this floor. This brought forth quite a heated discussion between Mr. Griffith, J. H. Brown and Judge Rockwell.

After the discussion had been going on for some time and just at the moment Chairman Leet was going to put the amendment before the house, some half dozen men jumped into the aisle and demanded recognition. The chairman, however, paid no attention to them, but put the question and declared the amendment lost. By this time the house was a pandemonium, and the confusion at the tower of Babel could not have been a marker to that which reigned in this convention for fifteen minutes. A hundred delegates were upon their feet yelling and shaking their fists in each others faces, declaring immediate annihilation, cursing the chairman and the opposing faction with all the strength of their voices. All efforts of the chair to restore order was without avail, and he seated himself in hopes that the angry delegates would soon wear themselves out and order be restored.

A BOLT.

Finally some "Gang" delegate secured the attention of his followers long enough to announce that "the republican delegates would hold their convention in Turner hall." With this every "Gang" delegate arose and left the house. They repaired to the hall on the corner of Twenty-second and Arapahoe streets, where they proceeded to organize.

THE GANG SMASHERS.

After order had been restored in the "Gang Smashers" convention the report of the committee was adopted. The temporary organization, upon the motion of J. H. Brown, was made permanent. A motion was made and carried to appoint a committee of five on resolutions, and the following gentlemen were named: Jas. H. Brown, W. H. H. Tabor, J. N. Stevens, Mr. Smithers and Mr. A. Hall.

After transacting some unimportant business, adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE GANG'S CONVENTION.

The "Gang" delegates after having retired from the convention went direct to Turner hall, where they were called to order. Several speeches were made as to which was the best thing to do. It was finally decided to send a committee to Dr. Graham, chairman of the county central committee, and request him to call their convention to order. After some little delay, Chairman Graham was conducted to the platform amidst the greatest applause. He made a brief speech in which he stated that he believed this was the first instance on record where a county chairman had the pleasure of calling two conventions to order on the same day. He then called the convention to order.

C. C. Gird and W. E. Kisskadden were chosen temporary chairman and secretary. A committee on credentials were appointed, who after some delay reported 2?? delegates. The Third and Seventh wards were given entirely to the "Gang Smashers," but on roll call no one responded for these wards.

Committees on resolutions, rules, etc., were appointed, and the convention proceeded with its regular work of nominating 117 delegates to the state convention. No other nominations were made. The committee on resolutions made a report pledging that every one of their candidates for the general assembly, if elected will vote for Henry M. Teller for the United States senate and no one else. The administration of President Harrison was endorsed and John L. Routt recommended as the proper nomination for governor. The convention then adjourned until a week from Saturday.

Budget from Berlin.

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BERLIN, September 13.—Extension of the triple alliance to May, 1897, has been accepted by Emperor William at the request of the Austrian government. The revised treaty increases the guarantees of both Germany and Italy to support Austria in event of Russian invasion of the Balkans. Modifications of the treaty virtually confirm Austria's possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Semi-official communications in St. Petersburg papers declare that Russian official circles are confident Emperor William's conference with Francis Joseph will endeavor to prevail upon him to harmonize his policy in the Balkan peninsula with that of Russia. Senor Crispi before agreeing to prolongation of the treaty tried to obtain a pledge from Kalnoky that he would cede Italy part of Tyrol. Emperor William's refusal, however, to permit the triple compact to be in any way dependent on Italian irredentist claims made Kalnoky more resolute in his refusal.

The emperor has been witnessing the maneuvers of troops at different points, and there will be a grand review Wednesday in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony. The movement of troops will extend over a country every part of which is a historic battlefield. Emperor William, in his after dinner toasts, makes constant references to the past deeds of the Prussians.

An immense effort to extend the socialist propaganda to smaller towns and among the rural population will begin on the first of next month. Over one hundred small papers devoted to the cause will appear on that date. It is intended to penetrate into districts hitherto closed against socialism. Lecturers will be sent everywhere, and elections for members of provincial diets and in local communes will be contested wherever possible.

A pretentious anonymous pamphlet, which is supposed to have been issued with the imperial sanction, appeals to workmen to guard against socialist Utopias, and affirms the government's intention to reform taxation in the direction of relief for working classes and to ameliorate the condition of laborers as regards their dwellings, and reorganize every industry in the interests of working men.

U. S. Minister Phelps and wife sailed to-day on the steamer Elbe for home on a vacation.

The Killing of Barrundia.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Pacific Mail steamship Colon, which reached here to-day, brought some of the passengers who were on board the steamer Acapulco at the time of the killing of General Barrundia. One of the eye witnesses of the tragedy told the story to the Associated press. It appears General Barrundia came on board at Acapulco and was understood to be on his way to San Salvador. He was attended by two as a body guard. When the ship arrived at Champerico, Guatemala, the authorities there demanded that Barrundia be surrendered. Captain Pitts peremptorily refused to do so. They withheld clearance papers for twenty-four hours, but finally allowed him to proceed.

When the vessel arrived at San Jose, two boat loads of soldiers were sent off from shore to see that no one without proper credentials should leave the vessel. Within pistol shot of her, were two United States gunboats. Captain Pitts had telegraphed their commanding officers from Champerico requesting assistance, but the dispatch had not been delivered. Now he made a personal appeal for help. The response was that they could do nothing without an order from the port captain.

The next day the ship was again invaded by the commandant with a special force of men and another boat load of soldiers. The Guatemala commandant produced an "order of arrest," signed by the American minister, Mizner, and made a formal demand for the delivery of Barrundia. Then he directed that all cabin passengers be ordered between decks. When the order had been executed the entire party proceeded to Barrundia's room, Captain Pitts with them. When the room was reached, Captain Pitts, after deprecating the necessity of surrendering his passenger, read the order for his arrest.

Barrundia had quietly met them at the door, but at once divining that all was over, reached into his room for a revolver, and making the remark "Very good," fired. The ball just missed Captain Pitts, who, together with the Guatemalan commandant, ran to his room, locked the door and hid under the bed, leaving Barrundia hunting the special officers. Barrundia was a short-sighted man, and being very nervous, was unable to do any damage, though he chased the men out of the saloon, firing wildly. At last they dropped him, riddled with shot, on the hurricane deck. The brave commandant thereupon came from his hiding place, walked up to the dead man and fired a bullet into his skull.

The dead body was rolled up in a piece of canvas and conveyed on shore in one of the boats. The other boat, conveying the gallant perpetrators of the deed, their revolvers openly displayed, made a detour around the United States war ships. As they left the Acapulco, some smilingly waved their hands, and one placed his thumb to his nose and extended his fingers in the well known manner.

New Congressional Districts.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Burton of Ohio to-day introduced in the house a bill to regulate the division of states into congressional districts. The bill provides that within 12 months after the passage of the apportionment act the states shall be divided into congressional districts by a districting board in each state, composed of four resident members, two of each political party, to be appointed by the governors. The districts are to consist of contiguous territory, and no district is to have more than one member. A district is not to be divided unless its population exceeds by one-tenth the number necessary to entitle it to representation, except in states electing representatives by towns; and no district is to contain more than 1-20, more or less, inhabitants than the number necessary to entitle it to a representative. Districts are to be composed of compact territory, bounded as nearly as may be by civil sub-divisions or natural boundaries. There is to be a national board of five members, four politically divided and the other a judge of the supreme, district or circuit United States court, appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, to act in case of failure to act or disagreement of state boards. The districts made by these boards are to remain intact until the next census apportionment.

Demanding the Ballot.

BRUSSELS, September 15.—The workmen's suffrage congress opened yesterday. De Fuyssaux was elected president. Five hundred delegates, representing four hundred societies, were present. The congress resolved to hold a monster demonstration among the chief towns of Belgium on the Sunday preceding the next meeting of parliament, in favor of universal suffrage. An animated discussion on the subject of a general strike resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution declaring in favor of the principle of a general strike, but the congress decided not to fix any date at present.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The senate to-day passed a number of bridge bills. Bills on the calendar were then taken up and several passed. Among them the senate bill passed to amend the act of June 19, 1878, to create an auditor of railroad accounts. This bill requires all subsidized railroad companies to transmit to the commissioner of railroads a duplicate of all bills for services in the transportation of passengers or freight, carrying of mails or express, or for any services whatever rendered for or on behalf of the United States. The commissioner is to forward these bills to the proper accounting officers with such recommendations as he may see fit to make, and the accounting officers are to report their action thereon to the commissioner of railroads.

The conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill was then taken up and Sanders finished his argument.

After remarks by Plumb and Morgan it was agreed that a vote should be taken to-morrow afternoon, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

McKinley reported back the tariff bill with senate amendments, with the recommendation that they be non-concurred in. Referred to committee of the whole.

McKinley then offered a resolution from the committee on rules, but before it could be read Enloe rose to a question of privilege and offered the following:

Resolved, That the clerk of the house be directed to communicate to the senate the fact that the house of representatives condemns the utterances of Robert P. Kennedy, delivered in the house September 3rd, reviling its character and integrity as a body.

McKinley raised the point of order that this did not present such a question of privilege as would take him (McKinley) from the floor.

At the suggestion of the speaker Enloe withdrew the resolution for the present, and McKinley reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of the tariff bill in the house. After two hours general debate it shall be in order to give non concurrence to senate amendments in gross and agree to the committee of conference asked for by the senate, and the house shall, without further delay or other motion, proceed to vote on said motion. Previous question on the resolution was ordered; yeas 116, nays 71.

Blount, of Georgia, protested against the resolution, contending that it was a parody on deliberation.

McMillin, of Tennessee, also opposed the resolution and criticized the committee on rules for reporting it. The majority in caucus had determined not only that the minority should be throttled, but that the "Plumed Knight" should be throttled.

The resolution was adopted: yeas 114, nays 72.

McKinley gave a brief statement of the senate amendments.

McRae, of Arkansas, opposed the bill, both in the original form and as amended, on the general ground that it discriminated against the farming industry.

Payson, of Illinois, thought in the various reports of the bill, as it passed the senate it was preferable to the measure as it passed the house. He spoke in favor of the senate amendment placing binding twine on the free list. He believed in republican principles, but did not believe it hostile to the theory of protection to put on the dutiable list an article the raw material of which was absolutely free of duty and the manufacture of which was in the hands of a combination which could be indicted under an act passed by the present congress. After protesting against the placing of works of art upon the free list, he touched upon the sugar question, and hoped the house would stand by its schedule.

Vaux, of Pennsylvania, wished to say to the farmer and laborer that this tariff bill was a cheat. The majority believed in every trust save one—trust in a righteous and just God.

McKinley said if the committee of rules had erred in reporting the resolution it had erred in giving too much time for debate. He invited the attention of the house to the fact that not 15 minutes of the two hours had been devoted to discussion of the senate amendments or to the tariff at all. The trouble with members on the other side was that they did not discuss measures and called names, and while they were doing this the majority had gone on and done more public business than had been done by any house of representatives since the foundation of government.

The senate amendments were non concurred in; yeas 120, nays 82.

Enloe then called up his resolution in regard to Kennedy's speech, but after a lengthy discussion, and without action the house adjourned.

The Crew Washed Overboard.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The captain of the steamer Normandie reports that yesterday afternoon he sighted the American ship Challenger flying signals of distress. He sent a boat to her through a very bad storm. Captain Thompson of the Challenger, reported that during a terrific hurricane on September 10th his crew was washed overboard. The majority of the remainder were too ill to work. In addition to 12 men killed, four had their arms and legs broken, leaving but four men to work the ship. The Challenger was terribly crippled. The captain asked no assistance but sent a letter by the Normandie to the ship's owner. The Challenger is a first-class American three master, 1500 tons burden, owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Maine. She had taken a cargo of general merchandise from Portland, Oregon, to West Hart, Liverpool, England, and was on her way home in ballast to receive a cargo here for Portland, Oregon. The Challenger carried twenty-two men in her crew besides officers and cooks. A tug will go out to look for her to-day. She was sighted about two hundred and fifty miles out at sea and will be brought to this port.

Committee Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The remainder of the senate amendments to the tariff bill were put through the ways and means committee in short order this morning, non-concurrence being recommended in each case. When the amendment fixing November 1st as the date upon which goods imported in bond should be withdrawn was reached, the democratic members showed a disposition to amend the senate amendment so as to extend the time, but notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the committee in the opinion that there should be an extension, it was decided that the result desired could be more speedily reached by leaving the matter to congress than by undertaking to adjust it in a committee of the house; so, as in the case of the other amendments, non concurrence was voted, and the chairman authorized to report the bill to the house.

The committee on rules following up this action, adopted the McKinley special rule for the consideration of the bill and amendments. In deference to the many republican members who returned to Washington this morning in answer to telegraphic call, it was decided that an effort should be made to take up the tariff bill immediately in the house.

Hard on Boulanger.

PARIS, September 15.—Le Figaro continues to publish Boulanger revelations. The latest are to the effect that Boulanger was bound in honor to overthrow the republic, but that the parties disagreed as to who should be placed in power. Dillon told the trustees of the Duzes fund that he would be the first to shoot Boulanger if he broke his word.

The Comte de Paris' organ admits that the royalists subsidized the Boulangists.

Boulanger's organ, referring to the assertion of Duchess Duzes that she had a letter compromising Boulanger and royalism, hints that Boulanger has letters proving that the duchess threw away the money because she loved him.

In an interview Boulanger denies that he bargained to upset the republic, declares he never handled the money, which was Dillon's affair, and says he has been deceived and made use of by everybody.

Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has instructed the papal nuncio here to assure the French government that there never were any negotiations between the Vatican and Boulanger or his agents.

Making their Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 15.—It was learned to-night from one of the detectives working on the New York Central train wreckers' case that the whole fight when the wreckers are brought up for trial will be centered in efforts to save Kiernan. All but Kiernan have, it has been learned, from a reliable source, made written confessions which implicate the five men in custody as being the wreckers, and from the same source it is said evidence put into the hands of the railroad officials will surely secure indictments and conviction.

The promised financial aid for the men who took part in the now defunct strike arrived to-day. Some received $1.25 each and others $2.50 each. The ex-strikers are disgusted, and it is said the pittance they have received for five weeks' idleness has caused them to lose all faith in their leaders. The latter say the sum distributed to-day is only a starter.

Wallace's Circus Ditched.

DENVER, September 15.—Wallace & Co's circus, which exhibited here last week, left Trinidad Saturday for Clarendon, Texas, near Bareta. A number of cars jumped the track, delaying them so much they had to cancel their date at Clarendon.

A hustler, sitting on top of one of the cages with his legs dangling down, attracted the attention of a lion. The beast reached one of his claws through the bars and fixed its nails in the flesh near the knee and stripped the flesh from the bone to the heel, and before the poor fellow could be released it was necessary to pry the beast's jaws open with an iron bar.

Switchmen in Session.

BUFFALO, September 15.—The fifth annual convention of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association will be called to order this afternoon. This morning there was a street parade, in which a thousand men participated. After the parade the delegates repaired to Music hall, where the mayor delivered an address of welcome. Grand Master Sweeney made a reply. Being asked if the federation as a body approved the action of the federation in declining to order the Central tie-up, Sweeney said: "Unanimously; endorses it unanimously."

The President's Programme.

CRESSON SPRINGS, September 15.—It has been arranged that the river and harbor appropriation bill will be forwarded the president immediately on being signed by the speaker. It is not likely the public will be kept in ignorance for many more days in regard to that measure. Speculation is about evenly divided as to its prospects, those who are sure of a veto being about as numerous as those who are confident of approval.

The president said this morning if the weather continues favorable and public business does not prevent he will remain at Cresson until the end of next week.

There is every reason to believe the president is seriously considering the advisability of calling an extra session of congress. It is known several prominent republicans have advised such a course with a view to earlier consideration of the federal election bill. Persons who have talked with the president say he will certainly reconvene congress if certain pending measures in which he takes great interest are not disposed of at his session.

Indian Agents Appointed.

CRESSON, Pa., September 15.—The president has sent the following nominations to Washington: David B. Matthews, of Oregon, agent for Indians of the Klamath agency, vice Elisha Applegate, removed; A. L. Hussey, of Oregon, agent of the Granderonde agency, vice Thomas M. Falconer, resigned.

Robert Ray Hamilton's Death.

NEW YORK, September 15.—No further particulars were received to-day concerning the death of Robert Ray Hamilton. His father, General Schuyler Hamilton, is prostrated.

W. J. Kinsey Dead.

DENVER, September 15.—W. J. Kinsey, the prominent manufacturer and implement man, died here to-day of typhoid fever.

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THE TARIFF IN PARIS

McKinley's Scheme Criticised by Parisian Importers.

Young Wanamaker's Opinion of French Opposition.

Probability of Retaliation by the French Government.

PARIS, September 12.—During the past year Europe, and especially France, has had a good deal to say, as your readers know, concerning Major McKinley's tariff legislation. It occurred to me that it might be interesting and valuable to obtain the exact views on this subject of some of the leading Paris exporters to the United States. So I sent out a reporter the other day and he now I give some of the conversations which he had. Here is his report.

I have seen several of the leading French exporters who ship to America, and took the opportunity of posing to each the questions "What do you think of the McKinley legislation?" "What measures of retaliation can France take?" The only man who in any degree spoke approving of the new tariff was Mr. Aubert, who is at the head of Marshall Field & Co.'s Paris office. He said:

"How does it join on run here with regard to the measure? Well, you will find that it varies considerably. I believe personally that in a general way the measure is good, but in detail requires great modification. I don't think it will attain the object its promoters have in view. If the law is enforced in a proper manner, legitimate trade will be benefitted. Every respectable house wishes trade to be done in a correct manner and will welcome whatever forwards that end, which the McKinley law does by striking at those houses who undervalue their goods on invoice. A thing cannot but be good that compels people to do right. If the government makes a just example by treating rigorously with the offending firms, the system of undervaluation will probably disappear. The new customs law needs a good deal of softening down before it will present a workable shape. It is absurd, for example, to require the head of a house to present his invoices personally at the consulate office. What is gained by making me do the work my porter formerly did? Again, to ask for manufacturers' invoices is partly ridiculous, for we often make up a single case of small goods bought from half a dozen makers, some of whom can't even sign their own names. Such details as these are petty and bother us to death. However, the recent consular conference held in this city may lead to their elimination, though at present we exporters are quite in the dark as to what the consuls really decided to recommend. The tariff proposed is too high in many instances and, if adopted, may tempt houses, who at present do none but legitimate business, to endeavor to hold their place in the market by underhand means. The government should avoid forcing them towards that system. To my mind the real solution of the matter is to be found in specific duties."

"Do French manufacturers expect to be much affected by the new tariff?"

"Well, in France there are two opinions on the subject. The one, held by those people who judge, their views from the exporting trade, is that the new tariff will bring about a complete rupture of the existing commercial relations between the two countries. The other, held by those who have examined the question from an unbiassed standpoint, is that, excepting in her Lyons and St. Etienne manufactures, France will not suffer. In Germany the case is different, for there, the triumph of the high tariff party will mean death to many important industries.

"I think, by the bye, that the United States should behave towards France more liberally than she does. She should remember what France has been to her and done for her ever since the union was constituted. Even now while raining for American art students is gratuitous here, we have a duty of 30 per cent on French pictures imported. And to a suggestion of retaliation what do the French artists reply? That art was outside politics and above politics and that they wouldn't excite American students and artists, spite of our enormous tax on works of art. Let the United States mark, learn and inwardly digest the importance of a spirit so amicable to them, before deliberately endeavoring to uproot it."

Young Mr. Wanamaker, who is in Paris for his father's house, and whom I found seated before a bureau overhung by George Washington's portrait in a starred and striped frame, considered it "impossible to formulate any opinion on the bill before he had seen the text in its final form; it may prove satisfactory to everybody. The feeling in Paris against it has much subsided. At first these Frenchmen were very excited and made a good deal of talk, but have now cooled down. As concerns measures of reprisal on their part, there are none to be taken, since France possesses a ready a restrictive tariff, and if our breadstuffs were excluded, the French would only have to pay dearer elsewhere."

Mr. Wanamaker's assertion that the feeling in Paris against the measure has almost died away, was flatly contradicted by Mr. Charles Bing. Mr. Bing is a partner in the firm of Leopold, Bing, Fils & Gans, a house which has offices in New York, Hanoi (Tonkin) and Tamatave (Madagascar). It sends to America the thousand and one knick-knacks which go to make up "l'article de Paris" as well as porcelains, bronzes, tapestries and furniture and the multitudinous articles shipped there by their agents on the other side of the equator.

Mr. Bing used a very strong adjective concerning the measure and then continued:

"The measure is injurious and will bring about a change of administration. Its promoters are creating for themselves a fire in the rear which will prove too hot for them. The importing interest in America will be a match for the manufacturers at any time when it is thoroughly roused. As for the idea that antagonistic feeling on this side is ebbing away, it is an utter delusion. The sentiment is only developing, and if it is not widely manifested the reason is that the French don't wish to 'go off at half cocks.' In Berlin, too, a pretty strong wave of opinion is stirring against the law is not protective, but prohibitive. It is one of those things which will right themselves and will bring down the men who are pushing it. Why, the measure is unjust on the face of it. The small importation trade will be crushed out of existence, and to what end? To create in the United States huge monopolies which will bleed the community at large. Then from beginning to end the measure says to the nations of Europe 'We don't want anything to do with you. We don't need and will have none of your productions.' This is a mistake as regards France, at any rate, for what we sell in America is not only our labor, but our taste—the Latin taste America so well knows how to appreciate, and which will ensure a market for a majority of our goods however high a duty be placed upon them. The taxes on our merchandise will protect no native industries, but only wring money from consumers for the benefit of the treasury and politicians. If that is a commendable object, then the McKinley legislation deserves support."

At the John Scrimgeo company—the famous Cincinnati dry goods store—Mr. Vierne received me in the absence of Mr. Gordon Scrimgeo, the superintendent of the Paris branch of the establishment. "Firmly believe that the measure will upset the existing friendly relations between France and America. The United States must take certain French products which they cannot make and cannot dispense with. The idea of increased duties on these goods is beyond ordinary comprehension. Logically, such goods should be duty free. Take those handmade *torchon* laces for instance. They are made in Puy during the winter *veillees* by the peasant women, all of whom in a village group themselves around one candle to pass the evening and to work. In several hours they earn only five or six sous. Labor can't be had at that price in America, and the only result for increased tariff for *torchon* laces will be that the ladies of America will have to pay higher prices for them. Again, consider the question of pearl buttons. The great seat of manufacture is at Vienna, which is also the center of the trade in raw pearl. These buttons aren't made and are never likely to be made in America. Yet on some qualities it is proposed to raise the duty 500 per cent. *Est ce assez bete?* It has been overlooked, too, that if manufacturers in the United States cannot compete with us for the supply of cheap *lainages* and casimeres when they are protected by a combined duty of 40 per cent, they will probably be unable to keep us out even when protected by a duty of 45 or 120 per cent. This view was suggested to me recently by a Raubaix manufacturer and there is perhaps something in it."

I next called on Messrs. Elie, Weil & Co., who are established in Lyons, St. Etienne and New York. Their Paris offices are at 28 Rue de la Victoire. Here Mr. Weil directs an immense trade in silks and other textiles, making a specialty of ladies' dresses, mantles and millinery. These he exports to America and receives in return our machinery, etc. He was on his holidays when I called and I was received by M. Lazare, who as a Frenchman and importer, gave me his own mind regarding the McKinley bill.

"I cannot believe that the American people," he said, "can sanction such legislation. It alarms both Europe and America. If it is carried out France will boycott both American goods and American citizens. Our house imports very largely from the United States, and, I assure you, French buyers are beginning to be rather shy of American goods. I showed a letter the other day to one of our customers who said: 'If you offered me the merchandise at half price I wouldn't take it. I know too well what the Americans are doing with their McKinley measure.' Frenchmen will bring sentiment into the question and as a matter of patriotism will refuse to buy American articles at all. They will decide to take any wares rather than those coming from the other side of the Atlantic, just as Portugal now taxes her supplies from us instead of from England. It isn't so much the high duties we object to as the spirit in which they are applied. Specific duties are what's wanted—that would be justice. To ask for market values is an unheard of absurdity. Market values are so elastic as to render it impossible to give them. A house which buys for cash pays a different price from what we ask from a firm which takes four or six months' credit. If we sell a lot of 100 gross the market value isn't the same as for a lot of only five gross. Where are you to get the market value out of all that? Besides, there is that question of manufacturers' invoices. We often don't know ourselves where goods have been made and to ask us to get the manufacturers to give an invoice when we buy from a jobber is as impossible to quote market value. Such clauses promote dishonesty and render the honest trader liable to fine or imprisonment without appeal.

"I consider the measure unworthy of so great a country as the United States. It would be upright and open if their part in it were openly: 'We want our ports to all foreign produce and will do business with no European country henceforth. We can do without you and we mean to.' Such a declaration would be much more dignified than the present attitude. Even about the tariff argument its object, and should our European competitors, it will not prove an unmixed blessing, for in course of time America will find herself with a surplus produce and nowhere to place it. Other countries will close their markets to her in retaliation for what she is now doing. A crisis will result and put an end to any advantage which protection has given the United States.

Mr. A Van Bergen is an American who has exported from Paris for more than twenty years. The part he has taken in promoting French commerce with his native country has earned him the much prized red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. He is perhaps the largest Paris exporter to America of woolen and other textiles and his trade will be much affected by the McKinley measure. After a day's reflection, he judged it best not to express himself respecting the measure, but leaned back in his armchair and thought "it would be prudent policy to commit oneself to any views." From another exporter I learned that Mr. Van Bergen says in private: "If this continues I am going to shut up shop."

Mr. Lillie, who represents the H. B. Claflin company, and is more *au courant* with the feeling of the export trade than any other American in Paris, was found to be silent, his house having taken no part in the petitions against the measure. He thought that France could only retaliate by further taxes on breadstuffs and provisions, a proceeding he compared to cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

Messrs. Gallay & Co., the New York dry goods merchants, have a buying house in the Rue Manin, managed by Mr. John Emmett, who sends them laces, silks, woolen stuffs, etc. Mr. Emmett said: "It is our trade."

At 35 Boulevard Strasbourg, Messrs. L. Graenzer & Co. have their Paris depot. Like Leopold, Bing, Fils & Gans, they export chiefly the artistic products of Paris. To this trade, however, they add one in brushes—sending more of these over the water than any other single house in Paris. I was there so fortunate as to find Mr. Leon Graenzer, a naturalized American citizen, who only arrived in Paris from New York in May. He spoke of the McKinley legislation as a "goodie" affair which would drop through. The gentleman complained most of the impossibility of correctly invoicing one's goods under the new regulations. He thought that France might very well retaliate upon a prohibitive tariff by the exclusion of American agricultural implements.

Such is the report. It is short, but significant, and offers materials for reflection.

THEODORE STANTON.

A Luminous Buoy.

Scientific American.

Experiments with a luminous buoy invented by M. Dubois has been made at Havre. By improvements, effected since a previous experiment, in the arrangement of the phosphuret or calcium in the apparatus, the inventor has obtained fewer intermissions in the production of the light and a prolongation of the duration. A first buoy, thrown into the channel opposite the semaphore, emitted a powerful light upon coming in contact with the water. During the time a boat left the harbor, and when about a mile and a half out, another of the buoys was thrown into the water, which lit up the sea within a very large radius. The power of the light was such that the men at the lighthouse, two miles and a half distant, saw it clearly with the naked eye. It has, besides, been proved in former trials that the light can be seen at a distance of five and a half miles. The French authorities intend making trials of lighting the channel on the Seine, from the Amfreville banks to where the dikes commence, by means of decked boats with masts about two meters high, on the top of which will be placed a light of this kind.

Irish Nationalists Coming.

LINCOLN, Neb., September 18.—President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National league, received a cablegram today from Timothy Harrington, saying that he, Wm. O'Brien, T. P. Gill and himself sail for America early in October.

Racers Sold.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The racing stables of Labold Bros. and W. C. Stuhly were sold at Sheepshead Bay today. Among others Isaac Lewis's chestnut colt Prince Charlie sold for $700. The other horses all brought good prices.

MRS. KENDAL AT HOME

How the Famous Actress Lives in Her London Home.

Quiet Strivings of a Brilliant Professional Life.

Opinions of the United States and Its Institutions.

LONDON, September 1.—Earley street has been immortalized by Lord Tennyson, but not in a flattering manner; for "In Memoriam" he calls it "a long unlovely street." So it is; photographer could not characterize it more precisely. It is one of those half fashionable streets that cling on to the skirts of a good square, and are inhabited by professional people in the main. Every other house in Earley street is occupied by a barrister or a dentist, in one of the intermediate houses live Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

Like themselves, their street is inconspicuously and even aggressively "respectable." The houses are big and solid, ugly and dull outside; straight up and down edifices of dirty bricks with flat windows and shrunken doors, undecorated by portico, balcony or portico pillar. At one end of Earley street is Cavendish square, this is fairly fashionable—the Duke of Fife had his town house there till he married princess, when he removed to a far superior region on Portman square; and at the other end of Earley street is Regent's park, which is not at all fashionable. Earley street is "betwixt and between," in its character as well as its situation.

The house is built in the traditional British style—five stories above the basement, with two rooms on a floor. The street door opens into a passage dignified with the name of hall. The stairs in unrelieved and unabashed usefulness are the first thing to meet your eye when the door is opened, and you know that out of the hall to the left open two rooms—the front spacious by comparison with the back, and used as a dining room, while the one which looks out on the dening windows of the next street is "the study," because of course you want to be a one when you "study" and you don't want to look out of the window, so it may as well be a small, dull room.

Then you go upstairs, and you find the two rooms on the first floor thrown into one, the partition door between them taken down and the opening thus made hung round with drapery. In these houses, there is one window in the small back drawing room and three long ones, reaching to the floor, in the front drawing room, so that the room is well lighted with such light as gets down into the narrow "unlovely street," between the two rows of high houses.

Mrs. Kendal has her dining room in dark red with some light oak chairs, which stand out against the red paper and curtains. It is a commonplace and conventional room, but has all the heavy solidity that is considered proper in England in a dining room.

We all know that the Kendals are nothing if they are not "proper." Mrs. Kendal never plays love scenes with anybody but her own husband. She does not think that it would be "proper." Some people may think that the scenes would be better with less conjugality about them; and others may ask what is to become of an actress of genius who has chosen her husband off the boards. But Mrs. Kendal has set herself the mission of being the respectable British matron among actresses, and as a distinguishing feature, she pays. The public like to go to see Sarah Bernhardt because she acts well, and is frankly and unaffectedly not a British matron; then for a complete change, return with pleasure to the immaculate Mrs. Kendal and her conjugal love scenes.

It is owing to their propriety that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have been the only actors seen by her majesty of late years. Queen Victoria has always been amongst sovereigns something like Mrs. Kendal amongst actresses, a model of domestic virtue. The "Marlborough house set" are the smart, live y people; the "Windsor set" are the people who live very seriously and mostly wear dark gowns. The queen's devotion to her husband's memory keeps her from seeing any stage plays for a quarter of a century after his death. Three years ago she relaxed, and made up her mind to see a play. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal had the honor of being selected, which no doubt they owed to their unimpeachable respectability in no small degree.

They played "Uncle's Will," and the queen rewarded Mrs. Kendal's efforts with a brooch in the shape of a royal crown in rubies and sapphires. It is the invariable custom for the sovereign to remunerate her entertainers in this manner, with something they can keep in constant remembrance of a circumstance that they are little likely to forget—or to let anybody else forget—their royal patronage.

Mrs. Kendal's drawing room is crowded with souvenirs of her past career. Many of the most charming of these are the result of her late American tour. In the back drawing room, the English and American flags given to her, with a bouquet, by ladies of New York, wave side by side under a flower pot that also contains a palm. A handsome screen bears a silver plate with an inscription recording the dates of the Kendals' first and last performances in the states. A silver bowl is there which came to them filled with flowers. On another table is a set of little liquor glasses. Mrs. Kendal's favorite amongst these charming and generously given relics of the states' tour is, as she tells everybody, one of the least value, though the most quaint. It is a little wax figure dressed like a Quakeress, and was the gift of some "friends" of Philadelphia, who had not shrunk from going to the theater to see the English company.

Against the green-blue paper of the walls and beneath the frieze of good Japanese leather paper hang a variety of letter relics, among them a long autograph letter, framed, from the Prince of Wales, which that courteous prince sent Mrs. Kendal when she retired from the professorship of elocution at the Royal college of music. The prince addresses her by her husband's real name—Mrs. Grimston—with which Mrs. Kendal herself signs formal and business documents, though her ordinary signature is "Madge Kendal."

There is a most curious object in the Earley street drawing-room, which catches your eye at once. It is a long glass case which is placed under a marble console table that stands between two of the front windows. It is nothing less than a wax model of an entire arm, up to the shoulder, draped round with green velvet to show it up.

This rather ghastly object was done from Mrs. Kendal's own arm, when she first created the part of "Galatea" in Gilbert's famous play of that name. Most actresses pose themselves on a marble block for the statue, that comes to life in answer to the sculptor's prayer, and then returns again to stone. The living breathing woman remains as still as she can, nevertheless, you cannot help seeing that the pretended statue really is alive, and wondering at Pygmalion's blindness that he too cannot see that it is so. Mrs. Kendal very sensibly did not pose herself, but had a veritable wax and marble statue made, as like to herself in face and figure as possible. The effect was particularly forcible when the statue at last returned to stone. The curtain which had drooped over her figure, did not when it was looped up again, reveal the woman trying to be statuesque, but the actual statue the same as was seen in the first act. From that statue was taken the arm in her possession. This ghastly "property," anybody of artistic taste may think, might as well have been left in the "property man's" care; but Mrs. Kendal fancies it for a drawing room decoration.

In many respects, her drawing room is furnished in an old fashioned style. It has a big cut glass chandelier in the centre. It has large mirrors over the two mantle pieces of back and front rooms, and console tables of marble topped with narrow sheets of looking glass, and large tables of the "centre table" order of architecture. Round the carpet the floor is filled over with oilcloth, painted to imitate the far more expensive parquet wood flooring.

Mrs. Kendal will explain all this by telling you that she is not rich—never has been and never expects to be—for her children will keep her poor; there are five of them to be educated, dressed and set forth in life. She is a devoted and most indulgent mother. Her children's dresses and everything else connected with them are ordered and managed by herself. She does her own housekeeping, too, when she is at home, ordering her domestic affairs before she settles to study, if study there is to be, in the morning. While she is studying, nobody may dare approach her. Yet she does not admit that the memory required for acting is so wonderful an effort as some outsiders think. "It can be cultivated," she says, "like any other faculty, up to a certain pitch. Then we have so much to help our memory on the stage. We have what is called 'the business' of a scene. A little bit of 'business' brings back a speech, or a speech recalls a bit of business," they help each other."

Water color paintings alone appear on her drawing room walls. The hangings, at the windows and at the arch between the drawing-rooms are of bronze green velvet, which goes well with the light greenish blue walls. The tables, brackets and cabinets are simply crowded with nick nacks, photographs and ornaments. Portraits of the Prince of Wales and the aged Duchess of Cambridge, the mother of the commander-in chief, given by the subjects themselves, occupy prominent places on one table. A great number of portraits of Joseph Jefferson are amongst the collection thrown on another table.

Most of the furniture is either white and gold or walnut, and the chairs and centre ottoman are covered in terra cotta brocade. There are bulky looking, restful arm chairs of every shape and size in the room. Altogether it is a cheerful, artistic, comfortable drawing room, and so far characteristic of its owner.

Mrs. Kendal goes a good deal into society in England, but she maintains that you in America are far more exclusive than we are here, so that she holds her social reception on the other side more flattering than any notice she gets here. But indeed she has come home with an enthusiasm for the United States and everything American, that is only balanced by her new scorn for her motherland. She is coming "right away back" to the states, as soon as she has got new wardrobes for herself and company, and really, if you make as much offer in the future as you seem to have done in the past, I believe she will settle with you, and some American journalist will be presently writing over to England papers about "Mrs Kendal at Home"—in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia.

FLORENCE FENWICK-MILLER.

The Poisonous Lizards of Arizona.

Los Angeles Tribune.

"Is he poisonous?" said a young man behind the newspaper stand at the Nadeau. "Well, I should say he was. It isn't his breath, though. A man from Arizona said the forked tongue was the sting." "You're wrong," said a listener, "it's breath is what kills people. I heard a woman say that a single breath of its breath was sure death."

"That may be," said another, "but I saw a man die from the bite of one, and that is the secret of it. I'd rather have a rattlesnake bite me any day."

"Where was it," queried a startled listener.

"Over in Arizona," was the reply. "A friend of mine had one in a box just outside of a saloon, and one day a drunkard came along who was so drunk that he was ready to eat up the earth. He was afraid of nothing, and when he saw the box and the sign, 'Beware of—poisonous,' he swore he could handle it, and before they could prevent him he had ripped off the slats and made a grab at it. The thing twisted around and bit him on the finger, and to make a long story short, I saw him die in the middle of the street a short time after."

The subject of this conversation was a black yellow and black blunt-headed lizard, about a foot in length, that rested upon a bed of sand in a small wooden box. It was the famous Gila monster of Arizona, the only poisonous lizard in the world, and as ugly and disagreeable looking creature as one could possibly imagine.

The head was long and blunt, the eyes black and beady, the tail half the length of the body, thickset and clubbed. The entire body seemed encased in a tough coated armor marked curiously with yellow and black.

The Gila monster is sluggish and slow of movement, in this respect being entirely different from the tribe in general. In its own country the animal shows more activity, especially in the dry, hot regions contiguous to the Gila river. In confinement it has the habits of a young alligator more than anything else. The interest which centers in the heloderma lies in the poison that is supposed to lurk in its bite, and perhaps no animal has given rise to so many weird and wonderful imaginary stories.

The natives and some ignorant whites suppose that its breath is poisonous. Others think that to have one touch the body is a bad sign. The heloderma is simply a lizard, and the only one known that can poison other animals by its bite—a discovery made a few years ago by some naturalists who were traveling through the country. The story was not at first believed, but several were sent east, where the poisonous properties were soon demonstrated. A naturalist at the Smithsonian was bitten, the poison taking effect so quickly that he had barely time to call for help. Small animals soon died after being bitten, and it was shown that human beings, under certain conditions, might easily die from the effects of the bite.

The poison of the heloderma has been carefully examined by Messrs Mitchell and Reichert, the experts, who announce that the physiological action of the poison is entirely different from that of snakes. The latter destroys life by paralyzing the respiratory centre, while the poison of the heloderma at once attacks and affects the heart, paralyzing it.

Among the interesting experiments that of injecting the poison subcutaneously has been tried. There was no local effect, the heart being at once affected, slowly contracting, the spinal cord finally becoming paralyzed.

It is probable that the condition of the victim of his general health would have much to do with the question of his death. If a man was in poor condition and run down he would possibly die, while a healthy man would not be seriously troubled.

Specimens sent to Europe were experimented upon by Sir John Lubbock. A frog bitten by the lizard died in a few seconds in convulsions. A guinea pig bitten in the hind leg passed away in three minutes, and other animals died equally as quick, creating in the minds of the observers a decided respect. If the teeth of the specimen at the Nadeau house are examined, they will be found to have curious fissures, and a further and closer look into the mouth of the monster will show at the base of the grooves small dents from which the poisonous saliva flows. The heloderma is an interesting creature, and while not always sure death, it is well to keep it at a distance, and handle it with the care and respect due its unsavory reputation.

Miss Winnie Davis' Marriage Put Off.

Washington Post.

Miss Winnie Davis' fiance will not be able to lead her to that home of luxury that once was his.

One week ago Thursday men employed about the house of young Wilkinson and his mother in Syracuse were engaged in cleaning and fixing the house of mourning. They were using benzine and burning sulphur. Three barrels of benzine stood about the place. No one knows exactly what happened, but the coachman was blown out of the upper story of the house. He died, and the house was almost totally destroyed by the fire which ensued. By the terms of the insurance policies explosives like benzine were not allowed on the place, and although the insurance companies have some sixty days in which to settle all claims it is asserted that young Wilkinson has no claim against the companies in this instance.

The Wilkinson residence was about all that was left of what was once a large estate. It was to have been the home, for a time at least, of Winnie Davis after she had become Mrs. Wilkinson.

St. Paul's Population.

ST. PAUL, September 18.—Special Supervisor Wardle of the census department tonight gave out the figures of the recount in St. Paul as 133,156. St. Paul's increase over 1880 is 94,488.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......10 00 Six months........ 5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month.........1 00

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
S. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
A. A. McGOVNEY.
For Representatives,
J. E. REYNOLDS,
F. F. CASTELLO.
For County Commissioner,
J. C. PLUMB.

One of the most touching features of Speaker Reed's great address in Maine was what he had to say regarding what he and his party had done for silver.

The Herald-Democrat is making a very brave fight against disreputable methods in party politics in Lake county. It deserves the sympathy and encouragement of every friend of good politics.

Though complete returns have not been received from Wyoming, enough is known to show where she stands. The republicans have two thousand majority for the state ticket, and the election of two republican senators is assured.

An account of the killing of General Barrundia, by an eye witness, is given in our dispatches this morning. Though the Guatemalans may have acted within their legal rights, it is evident that they showed a want of respect to the American flag.

The Denver News has a good deal to say about republican trials in Arapahoe county. Its comments are all to the end that we must seek in the democracy that which is pure and elevating, but the people have not forgotten the striped-ticket primaries of 1888.

The Rocky Mountain News is dreadfully virtuous just now. The worst feature of the primaries on Saturday was the "pink" ticket in the Ninth ward. Does the News remember who introduced the "striped" ticket into Colorado politics?

Several of our contemporaries have made the announcement that Hon. J. L. Sullivan had become an actor, but we are compelled to deny this report. Competent judges who have seen the eminent gentleman on the stage say that he is as far from being an actor as he was when his emphatic gestures and forceful delivery overcame Mr. Kilrain's feelings so far that he had to be carried fainting from the stage. As a first-class ruffian Sullivan is a success, but on the stage his failure is complete.

The revolution in Switzerland has either been kept very quiet or else it has happened at once. We have received no previous dispatches on the subject yet those in this morning's paper show a rather advanced condition of affairs. The principal cause for the trouble seems to be an objection to the cantonal form of government which was in vogue before the Christian era. Whichever way the matter goes it is not to be expected that it will have any great significance among the more powerful nations of Europe.

Some time ago we drew attention to the fact that farms in New Haven and Vermont with improvements were for sale at the price of unimproved ones on the frontier. It was supposed that this condition of affairs was confined to New England, but New York state is beginning to feel the same distress. There are farms now for sale in the rich Genesee valley for twenty-five dollars an acre which a few years ago were valued at one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. Some help is expected from the McKinley bill, but not much.

The death of Judge Christiancy is a very good illustration of the emptiness of all human honor. Occasionally a man who was prominent before the war dies, and it is not surprising that his name has passed out of the public mind, but Judge Christiancy had led a very active career up to within a few years. He was active in the formation of the free soil party in New York in 1848, and was its leader in western New York. Afterwards he removed to Michigan, in which state it is said the republican party was born. Judge Christiancy was considered one of the founders of the party, and represented it at the first national convention. He was elected to the supreme bench in 1857. He was re-elected twice, and became the chief justice in 1872. While on the bench he was elected United States senator in 1875, and he served with distinguished ability until he resigned on account of ill health in 1879, when he became minister to Peru. Perhaps the decisions of no jurist in the state of Michigan are so highly regarded as those of Judge Christiancy, except, possibly, those of Judge Cooley. Notwithstanding a career so distinguished and full of honors, his death has hardly excited a passing notice. In remarkable contrast to this is the death of Canon Liddon, who died on the day following. Though he had never been in this country, and there was nothing in his career more than that of any other well educated good man of special interest to Americans, yet nearly all of the more important papers gave considerable space to tell the story of his life, and to pay tribute to his memory. His highest ecclesiastical position was that of canon of St. Paul, yet he was universally recognized at the time of his death as the leading preacher in the Church of England. This shows that after all it is what the man is and does that determines his position in life rather than the honors of position which may come to him.

The so-called gang in Arapahoe county made two very vital mistakes. In the first place, they should not have taken the offensive and asserted that they proposed to control Arapahoe county. Had they not done this, there would probably have been no anti-gang ticket. There would have been simply a squabble among the various candidates to carry the county. Its most vital mistake, however, was in not permitting watchers to sit with the judges. The boasts of certain gang men made many good republicans feel that however the preferences of the individual voter might be expressed, the votes would be counted so that the gang would have a majority of the delegates. As this belief was very current and as the parties who believed this demanded watchers, which certainly would not interfere with the fairness of the election, the so-called "gang" should have granted it. But it declined to do so, and whatever may be the truth regarding the matter, they gave the impression at least that their judges did not intend to conduct the election honestly. The fact remains that where the watchers were admitted without question the gang smashers won by a very large majority.

Colonel Griffin, of the Times, had a great deal to say about precedents in the Arapahoe county convention. This is all very well for talk. But it must have made some of his friends laugh in their sleeves. The gist of Mr. Griffin's argument was that the roll should be made up by giving those men seats in the convention who had credentials from the proper authorities, or in other words, if the regularly appointed judges of the county committee gave credentials to delegates in any ward that those delegates should hold their seats until they were found improperly holding them. But Mr. Griffin's friends in 1884 took exactly the opposite tack. In that year the judges were appointed by the anti Routt men. The anti Routt men had a majority of the county convention, judging by the credentials given by the judges of the election, yet the Routt men took the county convention by force and were finally recognized by the state convention. All the precedents of '84 are in favor of the gang smashers of 1890. The fact is, the less said about precedents in Colorado politics the better. They are by no means pleasant reminiscences.

Since Mr. Reed's phenomenal success at the election he has been frequently spoken of as a stronger man in Maine than Blaine. The New York World had a very interesting interview with Senator Frye on the election. Senator Frye expresses himself very enthusiastically over the big republican plurality in Maine and also over Reed's big majority. The end of the interview had the really interesting part and was as follows:

"Will yesterday's election make Reed the biggest man in Maine?"

The senator paused, smiled and murmured that the question of stature was a difficult one to decide; and, on being asked again whether it would advance Mr. Reed in the direction of the presidential nomination, he said the presidential nomination was a long way off. He volunteered this statement, however:

"If Mr. Blaine wanted the presidential nomination the republicans of Maine would give it to him to-day by a vote of six to one, as against Mr. Reed."

As between Blaine and Reed there can never be a choice, because the former is so unmeasurably greater.

We have received from Colonel E. T. Ensign, our state forestry commissioner, a letter regarding the forestry meeting at Quebec. It was attended by some of the most loyal friends of forestry in this country and Canada. Among the papers read was one by Colonel Ensign on forestry in the Rocky mountains. One of the most impressive features of the convention was a visit to it of the old Huron Chief Sioui and his son in full Indian dress. The old Huron chief pathetically addressed the association as follows:

"We are the children of the forest, come to welcome the friends of the forest. I wish you for my people joy and success in your good work. When I was a child I lived in the forest, I wish to die there. We are few in number, we are dying away with our home the forest. Protect us and you will have the prayers of the Hurons and the gratitude of their hearts."

The chief sat on the platform and had with him his greatest treasure, a picture of George the Fourth, on the frame of which was engraved: "Presented by the hands of his most gracious majesty to Sioui, seventh of April, 1825."

FALL SPORTS.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Athletic club on Thursday evening it was decided if feasible to hold a meeting of fall sports on or about October 12th. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to examine into the matter and report to the club next Thursday evening, which will then take definite action: Mr. F. D. Pastorius, Mr. T. Arthur Connell, Mr. Sheffield Phelps, secretary. These gentlemen, assisted by Mr. Vidler, the instructor of the club, will receive entries and attend to the necessary preliminary steps.

It is expected that several new and interesting features, peculiar to western life, will be added, and the regular events promise to be more than usually interesting. It is hoped that the hose companies will be strongly represented, and there are rumors of an outside tug-of-war team, who claim that they can pull the Springs' boys over the line within two minutes. There is going to be something for the cowboys as well, and it is expected that the college lads will show some nimble heels to their older opponents. Several of the more prominent merchants have promised their assistance, and it looks as though the thing was going through with a rush.

The committee would be glad of any aid and suggestions which may be tendered, and hope that their backing will be such as to warrant them in making a favorable report to the club, and in taking definite action in the matter.

The fall games are not merely a club affair. Almost every event is open to all, and it is hoped by this means to arouse sufficient interest in athletics to make the Colorado Springs club one of the very best in the west. There is sufficient good material here to make Colorado Springs at least the state champion in almost all the leading athletic contests, and it depends entirely on the support given to the club, which is yet in its infancy, as to whether this can be done.

The Philadelphia Press has made a careful canvass of the house on the question of reciprocity, and gives a very interesting article on the subject. It interviewed one hundred and one republican members of the house of representatives of whom seventy-seven are very decidedly in favor of it. Few of the remaining twenty-four are against reciprocity. Most of them announce that they doubt its practicability. Speaker Reed, Chairman McKinley and Mr. Bayne, of the ways and means committee, do not express their opinions. The Press says, however, that it is an open secret that they are against this provision of the tariff bill; that the reciprocity feature was suggested to them when the bill was considered in the ways and means committee of the house and was then rejected. The subject was first brought before the public by Mr. Blaine's letter of July 17th. This letter has been one of the most forcible political documents ever written. It forced an issue which the leaders of the house had attempted to banish before the people of the country, and it took like a whirlwind. Only Mr. Blaine could have done a thing of this kind. Meanwhile, it has been moved to non-concur in the senate amendment and to ask for a committee of conference. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bayne will not be able to suppress this issue this time.

On Wednesday in San Francisco one of the pioneers in Colorado politics breathed his last. General Joseph C. Wilson came to Colorado Springs very early in the history of the town. By his clear judgment in political matters and his unswerving fidelity he very early secured the confidence of his neighbors and he was chosen to represent El Paso county in the territorial legislature during the session of 1873-74. He at once assumed a prominent position among the members of the house and was closely identified with some of the most important measures. In 1874 the republican territorial convention made him chairman of the republican central committee. In 1875 he was chosen to represent the county of El Paso in the constitutional convention. He was chosen president of that body and discharged the duties through the long session with signal ability, without missing a single day. In 1876 he took charge of the republican campaign and his efficient management resulted in the success of his party, in spite of the strong odds against which it had to contend. Since that time he has been out of politics and has devoted his attention to important mining operations in different parts of this state, although his advice was often sought on matters political.

The passage of a national apportionment bill after a census is always interesting and brings out in the clearest possible manner the ratio of growth in different parts of the country. Every ten years the size of the house of representatives has usually been increased so that the representation of a few states at least has cut down, but it was found impossible to keep up the number of representatives in such states as Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The increase was always given to the west and south, while New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts increased in population enough to take the representatives which other eastern states lost. But the new apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Dunnell reveals some interesting facts. In the first place, so that the least number of states may lose representatives without increasing the size of the house too greatly, twenty-two are added to the membership of the house. Each member is supposed to represent a population of 180,000. Strange to say the greatest loss in representation falls upon the great states of Ohio and Virginia. Each of these states lose one representative. This is the first time, at least in the history of Ohio, that the national census has not given it an increase in representatives. Ten states will gain one representative, to-wit: Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. Four states, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania, gain two each, while Minnesota and Nebraska will gain three each. Of the Atlantic states Pennsylvania and New Jersey seem to be the only ones that gain. Except in Illinois, there is no gain among the older western states; the largest gains seem to be in the extreme southwest and northwest. Another point of view from which this apportionment bill will be interesting is the change in the electoral vote. On the basis of the Dunnell bill there will be four hundred and forty-two members of the electoral college, requiring two hundred and twenty two to elect. In the distribution of this vote the republican states show the largest increase. The states which went republican in 1888 will now cast two hundred and forty-nine votes while the states that went democratic in 1888 will cast one hundred and seventy-three votes.

Mr. Kennedy's severe attack on Quay has at length appeared in the Congressional Record with such modifications as courtesy to the senate requires. But there are no important modifications of the statements regarding Quay. For some reason this speech of Mr. Kennedy has stirred up the conscience of a good many public men who think it very improper to make such charges and think Mr. Kennedy should have a vote of censure. It is quite noticeable that the critics of Mr. Kennedy do not discuss the question of the truth or falsity of Mr. Kennedy's charges. They do not recognize the fact either, that these charges were printed in one of the great newspapers of the country months ago and have never been answered. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, for severity or impropriety Mr. Kennedy's attack does not compare with the attacks made by Ingalls and Voorhees on each other, nor even with the Cannon episode of a few days ago. Though it be well established now that the public life of any politician is open everywhere and under all circumstances to criticism. But the private and social life should be sacred. If greater effort was made to make this distinction in the criticism of public men, then there would be a marked improvement in our campaigns. Mr. Kennedy may have gone rather far in his criticism. But he said nothing that deserves the exceptional censure that has been bestowed upon him.

The bolting republicans in Arapahoe did not nominate any legislative ticket, but the regular convention did. It is in some measure a disappointment, though the ticket may be a good one in every way. Amos Steck is an admirable nomination. He is a man who is universally respected for his honesty, ability and intelligence. The only possible criticism to be made is that he is well along in life and has not the strength to do the work that he could have accomplished twenty years ago. For the house, Messrs. Byers and Brown are as useful men as could be nominated. But the other six are not well known and have yet to demonstrate to the large mass of voters the propriety of their nomination. Unfortunately, locality, race and occupation too largely influenced the nominations. It would be much better if Arapahoe county was considered as a single district and that all nominations were made on the ground of fitness alone. To make the necessary reforms in our laws this year will require a large amount of diligent and careful work which the average legislator is incompetent to perform.

General Longstreet has just written a letter declining to take the stump for a republican candidate for congress in Georgia on the ground that his physician will not permit him to speak in public at all or converse much in private. General Longstreet, however, comes out as a straight republican. Of the confederate generals now living no one, with the possible exception of Gordon, has as good a reputation as a fighter as Longstreet. His bravery on the battle field was never more conspicuous than his bravery at present in confronting southern prejudice and acting up to his convictions.

It will be seen elsewhere that nearly all the republican candidates of any importance have withdrawn from the Lake county ticket. There was a republican conference on Saturday evening to consider the advisability of filling these places and also of sending a contesting delegation to the state convention. It was finally decided that the so-called gang would control the convention and that it would be useless to send a contesting delegation which would represent the republican sentiment of Lake county. It was also decided for the present not to fill the vacant places on the ticket. The conclusions are somewhat extraordinary but they may be based on sound wisdom. It is sometimes better to give a gang of corrupt politicians the longest rope possible so as to stir up public feeling the quicker. We venture to say that no gang could carry the primaries of Lake if they were held to-morrow. The article in the Herald-Democrat announcing this decision will prove interesting reading to those who care anything about decent politics:

At a conference of leading republicans, held last evening, the political situation was discussed in all its bearings. It was conceded that nothing could now be done to save the party from defeat in Lake county in November, and it was quite generally agreed that perhaps that would be the best thing that could happen to it.

The only thing that was especially to be deplored, in the opinion of some of the gentlemen present, was that the loss of six senators and representatives from Lake county might jeopardize the re-election of Senator Teller, and result in the sending of Tom Patterson to the United States senate. This would be more than likely if the Gang should succeed in Arapahoe county, and disgust and dishearten the republicans of that county as they have in Lake.

One speaker said that while he should regret this very much from a political standpoint, and because of the comments it would provoke in the east, after Teller's fight for silver, he would personally have but little sympathy for Teller, who, instead of consulting the better element of the party here, had chosen to give his confidence to the Gang. Indeed, the speaker said, Teller had told at least two aspirants for federal positions, men of good standing in his acquaintance, that before he could consider their applications, they must get the endorsement of Breene. Since the present deplorable condition of the party was due wholly to Breene and his strikers, the speaker argued, Mr. Teller had himself to blame as much as anybody.

The prevailing opinion of the gentlemen present was that the state convention would be under complete domination of Stevenson and Breene, and that it would be useless to send a contesting delegation to Denver, because, no matter what the showing that could be made regarding packed primaries and cut-and-dried conventions, the delegation selected by Breene and his strikers would be admitted. It was believed that the personnel of the crowd that would go down with Breene's brass tag on their heels was such, in the main, as to reflect discredit upon the county and the party, but there was no help for it. Respectable men, and men of courage and independence, would not go to a state convention so labelled, and gagged with the unit rule, and, hence, the Gang was, in a measure, justified in selecting puppets who would do their bidding.

The idea was also expressed that, this being an off year, and the domination of the republican party in the senate not being threatened as it was two years ago it might be better for the party, in the long run, to permit the election this fall to go by default, as the surest means of shelving the Gang and driving them out of control of the party.

The probability of an extra session of the legislature being called by Governor Cooper, to pass a treasury bill, was also discussed in all its bearings, and it was agreed unanimously that the governor should be given all possible moral support in his determination.

The Farmers' Alliance have made greater havoc in Georgia than in any other southern state. It will probably change at least half of the Georgia congressional delegation. It has been quietly understood that General Gordon would be a candidate for the senate this winter to take the seat which he voluntarily gave up in 1880. The president of the alliance proposed to measure swords with him and entered the field as a candidate, but he has now withdrawn. General Gordon is one of those men who cannot be beaten whenever a candidate in the south. Entering the army as a captain at the age of twenty-nine, he rose in four years to the rank of lieutenant general. This was not by means of family influence, for he had none, but it was because he was one of the bravest and most dashing officers in the confederate service. To him the post of danger was the post of honor, and he always held the post of honor when he was permitted to. He was wounded no less than eight times, and was the idol of the Georgia troops. They would follow him anywhere that man could go. After the war he was the one man in Georgia that the old soldiers wished to push forward. At the first opportunity he was elected to the United States senate, but resigned his seat after seven years service because of his poverty. He went into business and has amassed a competency. In 1886, he reappeared in politics and was elected governor and he is likely now, after an absence of ten years, to return to his old seat in the senate. There certainly, on the part of the north, will be no envy at this strength shown by General Gordon. It is natural that those who found him faithful in the "lost cause" should trust him now. Even the members of the Farmers' Alliance party who were in any way associated with the "lost cause" would prefer him to their best member.

Last week the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly was celebrated at a public meeting in New York, at which Judge Fitzgerald made the memorial address. Less was said of O'Reilly than he deserved both as a poet and as a man. His quality in both these particulars is well illustrated by the following clever quotation from him made by the Springfield Republican in answer to Ben Butler's pension speech:

We in later days are lower. When a mintful stroke is made
We must raise a purse to pay it—making manliness a trade.

But e'en here, amid the markets, there are things they dare not prize;
Dollars hide their sordid faces when they meet annointed eyes.

Statesmen steer the nation safely; artists pass the burning test;
And their country pays them proudly with a ribbon at their breast.

When the soldier saves the battle, wraps the flag around his heart,
Who shall desecrate his honor with the values of the mart?

From the guns of bronze we hew a piece, and carve it as a cross;
For the rain he gave was priceless, as unpriced would be the loss.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Will Have the Support of the People.

Claremont Journal.

The "gang" have, no doubt, given up the idea of bringing out a party against Eaton of Colorado Springs, or else they have failed to find a party that would willingly face defeat. Mr. Eaton has the support of almost every republican newspaper in the state at his back demanding his nomination. He will not only receive the nomination, but will be elected by a handsome majority at the polls. When a party brought out as early in the fight as Mr. Eaton, and nothing has been brought against his character, either by democrats or by parties desiring to fill the office, is evidence that he is just the man the people want to support.

He is the Man for Secretary.

Colorado City Chieftain.

The name of E. J. Eaton reverberates through the hill and over the plains of this great gold giving state for secretary of state. His many years of public life enable him to fill with grace and ease the position. His honorable fulfillment of public office shows to the people that he is the man for secretary.

In Every Way Qualified.

Montrose Messenger.

The state press has been very generous in its treatment of the candidacy of E. J. Eaton, of Colorado Springs, for secretary of state. A personal acquaintance with Mr. Eaton, extending over more than a dozen years, impels us to say that if there is a man in Colorado who is in every way qualified to fill that high office, that man is Ed Eaton.

Will Stand a Good Show.

Salida Mail.

The republicans of El Paso county are unanimously advocating E. J. Eaton, of Colorado Springs, for secretary of state at the fall election. A caucus of the delegates to the county convention was held at Colorado Springs last Tuesday night and this caucus paid Mr. Eaton the compliment of permitting him to name the delegates to the state convention. This will insure a solid delegation for Mr. Eaton at the state convention. He will stand a good show for the nomination at the coming convention.

A Name that Stands.

Fountain Dispatch.

Mr. Eaton has established a name for himself throughout this state that any political aspirant should envy. His dealings have been honest and upright in every particular, and in the present state of affairs this is as good a recommendation as the people can ask.

Kennedy on Quay.

Chicago Tribune.

The fine distinction between Kennedy as he talked on the floor and Kennedy as talks in the Record can be best set forth by the useful parallel column:

Kennedy Verbatim.	*Kennedy Revised.*
It was meet and fitting that Judas should be paid the 30 marks of silver; it was still a part of the eternal fitness of things that, having been guilty of the basest crime of all the centuries, he should go out and hang himself. History is repeating itself. The great party of the republic has never yet assisted in riveting the shackles upon a human being. And now, when it was to be expected that it would redeem its pledges and be faithful to its history, it is about to prove false and its oft-repeated promises are not to be redeemed. And if it fails now it finds in its own party those who are faithless to the trust reposed in them. If it is to be crucified it is only because its chosen leaders have bartered away its principles for the tricks and petty schemes of politicians and if it fails now it will fail only because 2000 years ago is to find a counterpart in the Judas Iscariot of to-day. The Judas who took the 30 pieces of silver and went and hanged himself has left an example for the Matt Quays that is worthy of their imitation.	It was meet and fitting that Judas should be paid 30 pieces of silver. It was still a part of the eternal fitness of things that, having been guilty of the basest crime of all the centuries, he should go out and hang himself. History is repeating itself. The great party of the republic having lived for 35 years, and during that time having under all circumstances been the friend of liberty and humanity, and having uplifted its hand everywhere for the enslaved and the oppressed, has seen its banner carried forward in the onward march of human progress, until throughout all America there has been proclaimed the universal freedom of the people. It came victorious from every field where opportunity for just and fair trial has ever been offered, and if it fails now it will fail only because it finds in its own ranks those who are faithless to the trust reposed in them. If it is to be crucified, it is only because its chosen leaders have bartered away its principles for the petty tricks and schemes of politicians. The Judas Iscariot of 2000 years ago is to find a counterpart in the Judas of to-day. The Judas who took the 30 pieces of silver and went and hanged himself has left an example worthy of imitation.

Hayes to the Veterans

PETERSBURG, W. Va., September 17.—The fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia began to-day. Ex-President Hayes, who is acting president since the death of General Crook, delivered an address this afternoon before a vast audience. Hayes spoke at some length of the different issues of the war, of the wonderful growth of the country since, and the change in our standing among the nations of the world. His address was punctuated throughout with loud applause. To-night a monster campfire was held.

Kennedy's Speech Considered.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—A meeting of the house judiciary committee to-day was called to consider resolutions censuring Representative Kennedy for his speech against the senate and Quay, and to expunge the speech from the records. Kennedy made a statement defining his action and an argument to prove the speech as published in the record was within the requirements of parliamentary law. The committee decided to report a resolution ordering the printer to omit the speech from the permanent copy of the records.

Honors to Ericsson.

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The train bearing the body of Captain Ericsson arrived at Filipstad at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. All along the route the passage of the funeral train brought forth manifestations of sorrow and respect. At many places there were appropriate decorations to mark the occasion. When the train reached Filipstad the whole population turned out. Twelve miners carried the body into church, where Bishop Rundgren performed the funeral services. The coffin was then deposited in a chapel which had been erected especially for its reception in the adjoining cemetery, which is the finest in Sweden.

The officers of the war ship Baltimore are being feted on all sides. The king received them at noon to-day and they were given prominent places at the gala operatic performance to-night. When the American officers entered the opera house the orchestra played the American anthem and the audience rose en masse.

THE SONS OF CLERGYMEN

MANY OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL MEN OF THE DAY.

Levi P. Morton's Father Was a Minister, So Was Grover Cleveland's and Justice Brewer's and Senator Colquitt's and Oliver Wendell Holmes'—A Long List.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The scoffing world occasionally has the opportunity of quoting the old adage, "Clergymen's sons and deacons' daughters," etc. The remainder of the couplet is not quoted, but there is an accompanying shrug of the shoulders and elevation of the eyebrows which plainly interprets the sen-

HENRY JAMES.

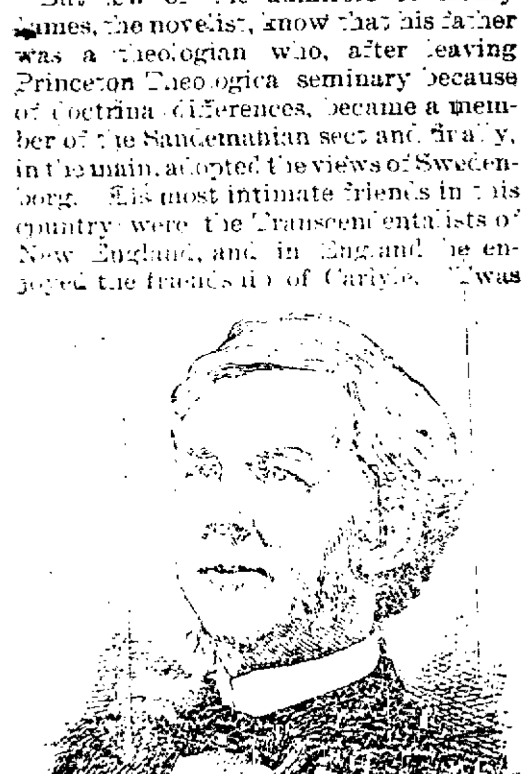
timent intended to be expressed, viz., that clergymen's sons and deacons' daughters are as prone to go to the bad as sparks are to fly upward.

Repeatedly has the injustice of this sentiment been proved. Clergymen's sons are not more prone to end in destruction and bring disgrace and shame upon their parents than are the sons of other professional men. Nevertheless it occasionally seems necessary to call attention to the large number of men prominent in literary, political and professional life who were reared in clergymen's homes, amid surroundings that were restraining and helpful.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, and one of our finest poets, is the son of a Methodist preacher—William Henry Gilder—who preached in and about Philadelphia, edited several short lived literary magazines, and during the latter part of his life conducted educational institutions in Bordentown, N. J., and Flushing, L. I. What the father failed to do in Philadelphia the son has done a generation later, in New York. But it is quite possible that if the father had had the mechanical and typographical work on his periodicals done by the same man who does the work for The Century he might not have failed.

Mr. Theodore De Vinne, who prints The Century and St. Nicholas, is the son of a Methodist preacher well known in Louisiana and Mississippi, not only as a preacher but as an author.

But few of the admirers of Henry James, the novelist, know that his father was a theologian who, after leaving Princeton Theological seminary because of doctrinal differences, became a member of the Sandemanian sect and, finally, in the main, adopted the views of Swedenborg. His most intimate friends in this country were the Transcendentalists of New England, and in England he enjoyed the friendship of Carlyle. It was



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

such a man, with such a bent of mind, who reared the clever author of "Daisy Miller" and the numerous other "international" novels which have made the name of Henry James famous.

There are no names in American literature that stand higher than those of George Bancroft, Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell. They are all clergymen's sons. Bancroft several years ago wrote: "Being more than fourscore years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest."

Turning from literature to politics, it will be remembered that ex-President Grover Cleveland is the son of the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, and was born in the Presbyterian parsonage in Caldwell, N. J., and was named after another Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Stephen Grover. Mr. Cleveland's predecessor, Chester A. Arthur, was the son of a Baptist clergyman.

The present vice president of the United States is the son of Rev. Daniel O. Morton and Lucretia Parsons, who lived up among the hills of Vermont, and on the savings of a meager salary endeavored to send their son Levi to Middlebury college. When partially through his course he was obliged to enter commercial life.

There are but few names better known in southern Presbyterianism than that of Breckinridge. No name is more honored in the "Bluegrass" state, and one of the most eloquent and able of southern congressmen today is the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the son of Rev. Robert Breckinridge and the nephew of the Rev. John Breckinridge.

Kentucky's eloquent congressman inherits from his ancestors mental ability, oratorical power and social standing; but more than that, he has the old time family regard for religion and good morals. Hence it is not surprising to find him the active champion of Sabbath observance, an eloquent defender of the Bible and a staunch upholder of Presbyterianism. Two years ago, when the northern and southern Presbyterians met in Philadelphia for a celebration of the centennial of Presbyterianism, Congressman Breckinridge delivered one of the most interesting and loyal addresses.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, is the son of a Methodist preacher, who combined, as have many other men in the south, the legal and ministerial professions. Senator Colquitt is an ardent Methodist, and can be counted on to favor the right rather than party interests where the two clash.

The father of Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was the Rev. Francis Hawley, a Baptist clergyman and an active anti-slavery orator. Senator Hawley has always been regarded as one of the ablest and most upright of politicians, and as an editor and senator has always defended good morals. He is a Congregationalist.

When President Harrison appointed David J. Brewer, of Kansas, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States he selected a clergyman's son. Justice Brewer is the son of the Rev. Josiah Brewer, who was one of the first volunteers of the A. B. C. F. M. for the missionary field. Leaving the hills of Massachusetts Mr. Brewer went out to Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1830, and it was there—on missionary ground—that the son David was born.

When Justice Brewer had taken the oath of office and donned the official robes he received no heartier welcome from any of his colleagues than was given him by his uncle, the Hon. Stephen J. Field, of California, another supreme court judge who is a clergyman's son.

Judge Field is a member of that remarkable quartet of brothers of which

DAVID J. BREWER.

David Dudley, the jurist; Cyrus W., the projector and capitalist, and Henry W., the editor and traveler, are the other members.

Their father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, of Haddam, Conn., and Stockbridge, Mass., who was a typical New England divine. The son, David Dudley Field, is the man of whom an English chancellor has said, "He has done more for the reform of laws than any other man living." His work, "The Outlines of an International Code," has been translated into French, Italian and Chinese, and the author has a rank among jurists unsurpassed by any in the land.

Justice Stephen J. Field is one of the ablest and oldest members of that court, which in dignity and power has no peer among the tribunals of the world.

Cyrus W. Field will go down to history as the man whose foresight and courage made the first Atlantic cable a verity in 1866, after a struggle and discouragements that would have disheartened most men. John Bright said of him that he was "the Columbus who had moored the New World alongside the Old." His latter years have been spent in the management of vast financial interests, and until 1888 he was the proprietor of The New York Mail and Express.

Henry W. Field, of The Evangelist, is one of the best known and most influential of religious editors. He has traveled widely, made hosts of friends, and given thousands of readers pleasure by his graphic description of the lands he has visited and the men he has seen.

Another remarkable quartet of clergymen's sons is found in the Abbott family. Benjamin V. Abbott, recently deceased, was, and Austin Abbott is, known to lawyers throughout the land as a compiler of legal text books which are standard authorities. Rev. Lyman Abbott is the editor of The Christian Union and pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn,

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Henry Ward Beecher's old church. Rev. Edward Abbott is a scholarly Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who was chosen by the last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church to be missionary bishop in Japan, but he declined the honor. These men are the sons of Rev. Jacob Abbott.

These are only a few clergymen's sons, outside of the clerical profession, who have deservedly attained prominence.

GEO. C. MORRIS.

FASHIONS OF THE TIMES.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES OF FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Styles for the Little Ones Grow More and More Simple, and That Is Surely a Good Thing—Some Samples That Prove the Statement.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The styles for children's dresses grow more and more simple, letting the brightness of their sweet young beauty shine undimmed by an overshadowing mass of fuss and feather.

The big sister puts on her first long dress. It is tan colored Australian crepe, made in the plainest fashion, also the neatest, and garnished only with self covered buttons. Her pretty brown hair is brought low on the back of her neck and tied in a catogan braid. No ruffles,

THE THREE SISTERS.

no frills, no jewels, and yet how neat and fresh and pretty it is. And how happy she is, as she takes the bill to her over-burdened father, to be able to tell him, "I made it all my own self, only mamma showed me a little."

Her half grown sister wears a pretty kilted skirt in myrtle green veiling, with tan colored facings, and her brother's shirt, which she has slyly borrowed, and a little four-in-hand of tan colored satin—a plain but very effective little gown for a girl at that difficult age of transition when nothing looks well long. Her hair is tied only in the neck, leaving the ends to flow free in a loose mass of curls in the back.

There was a yard and some scraps left of sister's dress, and this was made into a cunning Gretchen guimpe for little 6-year-old. The waist at the top is finished with a little neat embroidery in cross stitch, done by the deft big sister, and a bit of ribbon tied at the shoulders forms sleeves enough over the white surah guimpe. Just a little bit of goods and a very little labor, and you have as pretty a picture as eyes could desire, and a little frock quite dressy enough for any occasion and plain enough for play.

A flexible but warm all wool flannel shirt is worn next the body, with long sleeves. Then a "Little Beauty" waist, to which the drawers button, and a petticoat, which also buttons on to that, are all that are required beneath the dress. Thus the child has full and free play for all her limbs, and the flannel next her body allows her to play in the most active manner, with the minimum of danger from colds or chills.

Among the English and a great many French and some few Americans there is a fancy for short stockings, and they certainly do look pretty, particularly for little boys, but it is not a safe fashion to follow in this variable climate, and children should not be allowed to wear short stockings after 6 years of age. For those who like them there are this season pretty little stockings, of which half is in dark narrow stripes, with the other half flesh colored. The newest hosiery, however, is in tartan plaids to match the new plaid goods now so popular, but to my mind and that of many mothers no stocking is so refined in appearance as the black one. These are now shown in very thick and close weave in plain and fancy ribs, with the knees and heels quadrupled in thickness.

A pretty little gown for a girl of 8 or 10 was of pale blue and white striped serge, with a small simulated guimpe of surah. A cute little Spanish jacket was made of emerald green velvet to go with it; a ribbon sash bow was worn.

A jolly little boy's outing suit consists of red and black tartan plaid made on the straight, and a walking coat of drab and black plaid cheviot, with a polo cap of the same. This knit suit is for boys from 3 to 7.

His pretty sister has a blue and green plaid popeline, with fine lines of black,

PRETTY NEW CHILDREN'S SUITS.

white and red, and around the waist and tied in the back in a full bow is a ruby velvet ribbon. The little dress is cut princess shape on the sides, and all the skirt fullness comes from shirrings brought down from the neck.

Among the new things which I know would interest the ladies is a new cloak just brought to this country from Paris. It is of dead fine black corkscrew and is long, nearly reaching the bottom of the dress. In front it is cut circular shape, and in the back it is shirred in at the waist, and it is lined throughout with squirrel fur, and around the bottom on the inside is a fringe of white, silky moufflon fur. The large rolling collar is also of that glistening white fur. Inside there is a vest with armholes.

OLIVE HARPER.

Music in the Public Schools.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of the letter given below from Mrs. S. E. Griswold, instructor in music in the public schools, which will be found timely and of interest:

I am impressed with the thought that the parents of this city may be interested to know to what degree of proficiency their children may attain in the study of music as taught in the schools. And it seems both natural and suitable that I, as the instructor of their children, should satisfy them upon this point. The intention of our admirable system, the "National Music Course," is to give a thorough knowledge of singing and of reading music, beginning with the first year, and progressing by simple yet strong and in all gentle steps year by year. Our work is arranged pedagogically, in accordance with the most improved methods of teaching other subjects. There must not, nor need there be, anything irksome or coercive about the study of music. Must not, because, being the language of the soul, it must be tenderly nurtured. It is like a flower of great and tender beauty, which a blustering wind will bruise and may destroy. It is the spontaneous outflow of all that is pure and joyous, easily thrown back by a harsh word. There is just the difference between the study of music and other branches that there is between head and heart. The head is held bravely up, before all the world, and is hard enough to endure many a blow, but the heart is soft, concealed, and shrinking at rebuff, or recoiling from unkindness. Not that the head, or intelligence, is not a necessary adjunct in learning to sing, but as we all know, the heart is most interested in this case. The real work of instruction in music in its various progressions, may be, and ought to be, so agreeably and judiciously intermingled with its delights, that they may seem as one, and thus be a source of unalloyed pleasure. This can be done, as I very well know, having introduced the study of music into a number of towns and cities, and watched its growth under my own instruction, assisted by the kindness and assiduity of the various grade teachers.

Children of the first half of the first year are not called upon to do any more difficult work in music than they can with the greatest ease perform. From the very first lesson, they are taught to sing in good time with distinct articulation and with expression, happy little songs in connection with simple scale exercises. The last half of the year they are given these same easy exercises upon the staff, also being taught to beat time in two and three part measure. Passing into the second year or grade, they are progressively given reading of notes in all varieties of measure, carefully beating the time to each, and gradually dropping rote songs, as they become able to read songs by note. Upon entering the third year or grade, they will be able soon to read simple music at sight. In the fourth year, they will sing in two parts. In the fifth year in three parts, of course acquiring greater facility in reading and expression as they go from fifth to sixth and from sixth to seventh, but although reading from the bass staff will be taught and demonstrated as much as may be in the seventh grade, it cannot be fully developed in that grade, because boys of that age are nearing, or already in the period of mutation, and their voices have not settled to bass. Nor is it safe for them to use the voice to any great extent during that period. If the boys of this grade, however, continue in attendance at school, passing into the eighth year or grade, they will sing bass and possibly tenor. Certainly all parts will be given in the High school.

Thus a liberal education in music, as pertaining to singing at sight, and with good taste, will be acquired during school life, and that is about all the time that boys or men, generally speaking, have to devote to this work.

How many of the fathers of these boys will say when they read this, "I wish singing had been taught in the schools when I was a boy." Music may be made the poetry of school life—its well-spring of pleasure. I have no doubt you are rejoicing as heartily that your children are to have this refining and pleasurable influence brought into their daily lives, as I am, that it has fallen to my lot, to impart to them that which brightens my own life, as I trust it will their lives and your own also.

S. E. GRISWOLD.

The Pike's Peak Cog Road.

A GAZETTE reporter recently had an interview with Mr. John Hulbert and Mr. Z. G. Simmons, of the Pike's Peak cog road, about the suit begun Saturday, by filing a lien for $[illegible] on the road, by Landry & Sons. The amount still due them is between $[illegible] and $[illegible], and a tender of the sum was made to them but they refused it and claim nearly ten times as much. The trouble arises from a difference in the interpretation of the contract. The Landrys claim that when they made a rock cut and used the rock taken out for a fill they should not only be paid the contract price for the solid rock, 60 cents on the cut, but 80 cents on the fill also. Mr. Simmons contends that as in making the cut the rock is all broken up and loosened by the blasting, it should be paid for in any embankment at the contract price for loose rock or only 32 cents. Mr. Simmons said that the filing of the lien would in no way interfere with the construction, and as the company was already provided with all necessary funds for the completion of the road there could be no damage to its credit.

The road is now completed within two miles of the summit and there are about 120 men at work laying track at the rate of from 800 to 550 feet a day. The last of the rack rail have arrived and now every bar of the equipment is on hand so there will be no chance for another delay. The telephone line to the camp above timber line is now completed and in operation so that the foreman can order any necessary supplies without an instant's delay.

Almost a Wreck.

Passengers on the fast Rock Island train to Denver Tuesday morning report that it came very near being a very serious accident. The Rock Island train was waiting on the siding at Douglas, for the Colorado Midland express and Train No. 9 on the D. & R. G. to pass. When the Midland express came thundering by at about 40 miles an hour the conductor on the Rock Island noticed that when the engine struck the switch it careened outward toward the side track on which the train was standing. The cars all careened the same way. As soon as the Midland had passed he rushed to the switch and found the rail carried by the switch bar was broken entirely off about two feet from the end connecting with the main track and was only held in position by the clamp of the switch bar. A brakeman was immediately hurried down the track to intercept No. 9 which crossed the break very carefully. Had the Midland engine struck the end of the broken rail it would have thrown the entire train out onto the waiting Rock Island. Danger signals were placed on the track and the broken rail was replaced before the trains from Denver reached the spot.

Baker-Nims.

A very quiet but pleasant wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. A. H. Whaite, on East Cucharras street, Tuesday night, being the marriage of Captain Seth Baker and Mrs. Estella L. Nims, sister of Mr. Whaite. Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, of the First Congregational church, performed the ceremony, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. At the conclusion of the ceremony the company sat down to a nice supper served by Mrs. Whaite, after which Captain and Mrs. Baker took the 7:45 Rock Island train for a visit in the east. Captain Baker is the junior member of the well known undertaking firm of Hallett & Baker, and has a host of friends to congratulate him and his bride on the happy event. They were the recipients of numerous rich and elegant presents.

FROM COUNTY EXCHANGES.

Mr. E. M. Hayden, who so well and efficiently filled the position of superintendent of Glen Park this season, departed for Denver yesterday on important business before returning to his home in Colorado Springs. Mr. Hayden is a gentleman whom everybody liked that made his acquaintance, and in his departure the people of Palmer Lake and Glen Park lose one of their most sociable and estimable young men. The Glen Park association are to be congratulated upon securing him as their superintendent and it is to be hoped that he will be secured to fill the same responsible position next year.—Palmer Lake Herald.

A meeting of the Gwillimville Farmers' Protective association was held at Gwillimville school house on Monday afternoon. A large crowd of farmers were in attendance and eighteen new members were admitted. A permanent organization was effected, the following officers being elected: President, James Roth; vice president, R. J. Gwillim; secretary, E. Schwanbeck; treasurer, W. Loney; executive committee, W. E. Meek, C. Heggebath and F. D. Milligan. The minimum price of potatoes was fixed at $1.[illegible] per cwt. A meeting will soon be called at Table Rock to organize a similar organization to co-operate with the Gwillimville association.—Monument Record.

Thomas Gwillam received last week $56 for the potatoes dug from a half acre of ground. Tom has twenty-eight acres of the same kind remaining, which he intends holding for higher prices.—Falcon Herald.

Miss Lena Foster opened a nine months' term of school last week. Eighteen scholars were enrolled the first day. It is supposed there will be as many as thirty scholars as soon as the rush of fall work is over.—Eastonville World.

Mr. J. F. Pearce, the popular agent of the Pacific and United States express companies in this city, has resigned his position to accept one at Joliet, Ill. He makes the change because the position at Joliet is much more lucrative. There are very few of our readers who have not at some time been accommodated by Mr. Pearce and who will not sincerely regret his departure. Unlike the agents of so many corporations, he has shown more than a willingness to accommodate every customer of his company. By this means he has built up the business so that now his office is doing about ten times the business that it did six years ago. We do not know how great appreciation the company has shown for Mr. Pearce's services, but the company has been the winner through his popularity. Mr. Pearce will go away with the sincerest good wishes of this community for success in his new home, which we are sure he will find.

The democratic county convention on Monday is to be a delegate convention, and the central committee has recommended that the primaries be held on Saturday next. Precinct six is entitled to the following representation: First ward, 3 votes; Second ward, 4 votes; Third ward, 2 votes; Fourth ward, 3 votes; Fifth ward, 2 votes; Sixth ward, 1 vote.

The Misses Nettie and Florence Dow, Sadie Giddings and Harriet Barnes left the city on the Santa Fe Monday evening for Knoxville, Ill., where they enter St. Mary's academy, one of the leading Episcopal female seminaries in the country.

A NOVEL CLUB.

An Organization that Believes in Good Fishing and Hunting.

Captain M. L. De Coursey returned Tuesday from his hunting and fishing trip in the White river country, where he has been for some weeks. The captain is a little sunburned and browned by the sun, but is looking fine after his trip, and comes back with renewed strength to help make Colorado Springs the most prosperous town in the country. His friends are enjoying bear steak from a young black bear killed a few days before his return. It was killed by a bullet shot and by beating with a stone, and was sighted only a short distance from camp. The captain also sent ahead a quantity of mountain trout caught in the White river, one of which weighed three pounds and four ounces.

Captain De Coursey was with the party from this city, which included Senator Noble, Mr. A. L. Lawton and others, but remained after they had departed. While the party was absent they formed a fishing and hunting association. The scheme was originated by State Senators Eddy and Noble, and Mr. Taylor, of Axial, Colo., some time ago, and it was the intention to confine the membership to twenty-five, but on the night of August 30th an organization was effected with a membership of eighty. The following officers were elected: H. H. Eddy, president; Gordon Land, fish commissioner of the state, vice president; C. E. Noble, secretary; Mr. Moulton, of Meeker, treasurer. During the summer the club had built on the banks of Marvin creek, the outlet of Marvin lake, a log hunting lodge. It is a very commodious and comfortable affair, containing a bunk room for 25 persons, a sitting room for 50 and a dining room for 50, with a commodious kitchen. It is situated in Rio Blanco county, forty miles from Meeker, four miles from the north fork of White river and about the same distance from Marvin lake, which is on the top of Marvin mountain. It will be seen that the club will enjoy the very best advantages for fishing. It is the intention of the club to keep the house comfortably provided for and a cook on the place from the 20th of August each year until the 1st of October, or during the hunting season, that any of the members may repair to the place for a season of sport. A guide, with ponies, etc., is always to be left there.

Sport is not the only object of the club, for it is proposed to protect the game in every way. A rigid rule of the club is that no game is to be killed except such as is necessary for use and no deer is to be killed excepting it has horns. During the meeting held on the 30th resolutions were passed opposing the scheme of making a national park of that portion of the country. This was done because the members believe that certain provisions of the bill proposed will work great injustice to the settlers in that portion of the country.

Captain De Coursey says the game is very plentiful in that part of the state. The residents have refused to kill the does and young deer until they have gotten to know that they are safe and are quite tame. Marvin lake is so full of fish that they are perfectly ravenous and it is very poor sport catching them, as a throw with a line containing a number of flies means a fish for each fly. They have been little disturbed since the Indians were driven out.

Wednesday the committee from the fire department having in charge the matter of securing subscriptions for sending the hose team to the Boulder tournament began its work. The committee is composed of D. C. Goddard and A. B. Currie. The Colorado Springs department has never taken a losing team out of the city yet, and the indications are that the team now in training will be the equal of any yet put on the track. If the boys are to enter the contest they should go properly trained and backed by the citizens and it will take money to do this. The very best material in the city is to be utilized and Lieutenant Vidler is training the runners. Austin Banks, a well known runner and hose trainer in this state, is to arrive today to lend his assistance to the team.

Mr. Richard Clough and Mr. E. G. Thornton have secured the contract on the Manitou and Colorado Springs boulevard. They intend putting a large force on the work and doing it up promptly.

Col. R. L. Engle, a prominent civil engineer of Cincinnati, O., is stopping at The Antlers for a few days. Colonel Engle was in charge of the construction of the Santa Fe road through Colorado and New Mexico, the D. & R. G. through the Black canon and the principal part of the Mexican Central. He now has charge of the construction of the new bridge across the Ohio river near Louisville.

Emery P. Moon, of Husted, has furnished the following record of the weather for the week ending Sept. 10, 1891: Highest temperature, 83°, on the 5th; lowest temperature, 38°, on the 10th; weekly mean temperature, 58.48°. Direction of the wind, south two days, veering three days, west one day, north to south one day.

Mr. A. L. Abbott and Mr. S. H. Kinsley, who have been making the census of the bonded indebtedness of the county, have practically completed their work.

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WHO IS SITTING BULL?

GEN. CADMUS MARCELLUS WILCOX THINKS HE WAS A WEST POINT MAN.

His Opinion Is Based Upon the History of a Former Cadet Named McLain. This Man Was for Some Time a Minor Chief of the Arizona Mojaves.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. —.—Is Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, an ex-cadet of West Point Military academy? This is a startling question, and I shall let Gen. Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox, of Alabama, answer it. Gen. Wilcox, it is well to say by way of preface, was one of the bravest generals of the Confederate army. He fought desperately against overwhelming odds, and being beaten has been one of those who accepted defeat gracefully and manfully. He was also a soldier in the Mexican war, and the night after the battle of Cerro Gordo enjoyed a most novel experience. He slept in a horse stall with two other young soldiers, one of them being Maj. Robert Edward Lee, and the other Capt. U. S. Grant. Lee and Grant, whom the fates had destined to meet twenty years later at Appomattox, slept under one blanket and with their heads together under the same manger. Like his bedfellows of that memorable night Gen. Wilcox was a graduate of West Point. He had, indeed, just left the academy and taken his commission.

"One of my classmates at West Point," says Gen. Wilcox, "was a young man named Thomas F. M. McLain. He came from Missouri, and was admitted to West Point in the year 184–. McLain was one of the most peculiar men I ever knew. There seemed to be something wild and solitary in his composition. He was full of strange moods, and none of his classmates was able to understand what manner of man he was. He was studious, and got along nicely in his class, but had few friends. His only bad habit was drink. Two or three times he was disciplined for intoxication. McLain was a dark skinned, black eyed young fellow, with a great shock of black, coarse hair. His resemblance to a buffalo was so striking that all the cadets called him 'Bison McLain.' By that name he was known as long as he remained at West Point, which was not a great while, for his habit of sneaking liquor into his quarters and drinking more thereof than was good for him finally caused his expulsion. The Mexican war broke out soon afterward, and we heard that Bison McLain had started for the scene of conflict. But at Galveston he became involved in a quarrel with a planter and killed him, and to escape justice fled to New Mexico and Arizona.

"This was the last I heard of Bison McLain for many years," continued Gen. Wilcox, "but a short time ago I met an old friend of mine, Capt. Paige, of the Confederate army. Paige was at West Point the same time I was, and of course knew McLain there. It was a startling story he had to tell me—a story which I might not have been inclined to believe but for my acquaintance with the narrator. Paige had been in the government service out west, and was a member of the surveying and scientific party sent to explore the Gila river and its valley. The route finally carried the expedition into the country of the Mojave Apaches, the worst Indians in the southwest, and at that time violently hostile. Hence all possible precautions against surprise were taken by the commander of the expedition. Travel was exclusively by daylight and at night the boats were tied to the shore in the safest places that could be found. No Indians had been seen, but the prudent commander did not for that reason relax his precautions.

"Imagine, therefore, the surprise and consternation which my friend Paige and his comrades must have felt when one night a band of fifty Mojaves, unarmed, walked quietly into the midst of the camp and sat down around the fires. Their intentions were evidently peaceable, and beyond feeling to see that their revolvers were in place, ready for instant use, the white men made no demonstration. At the head of the visitors, evidently their leader and spokesman, was one big, shaggy fellow who did not sit down, but who fixed his gaze on Capt. Paige most determinedly. Paige looked at him for some time also, but the chief was the first to speak.

"'How are you, Paige?' he exclaimed. 'You don't know me, do you?'

"'I certainly do not,' replied Paige in amazement.

"'I knew you at West Point,' continued the chief; 'I am Bison McLain. Do you remember me?'

"Paige stepped forward to shake hands with his old classmate, but a word from the latter spoken in French caused him to stop. McLain, for reasons of his own, did not want his followers to know that he and Paige had once been friends. Then, at Paige's request, McLain told his story. On fleeing from Galveston to escape the consequences of his crime he had gone alone into the wild regions of New Mexico and Arizona, made friends with the Indians and been elected a minor chief in the tribe of Mojaves. He declared that he had forever renounced civilization and would live and die an Indian. The more thoroughly to identify himself with the wild people with whom his lot had been cast he adopted their style of dress, in so far as it was convenient, and married a Mojave woman.

"'I have the confidence of these Indians,' he said to Paige, speaking in French in order to make sure that none of his followers caught even an inkling of what he was saying. 'They think me a great war captain, and in truth the little knowledge of the art of war which I gained at West Point has stood me in good stead in several engagements which we have had with the troops and with other tribes. It was with great difficulty that I restrained my people from attacking and destroying you days and days ago. You have been several times, all the time, in fact, in our power. But I have told the chiefs that we could gain nothing by killing you, as you were mere explorers, but that if we permit you to live and return to your people many of them will follow you hither for the purpose of finding cover, and that when the immigrants come we shall reap a rich harvest. This argument has prevailed, and you will be permitted to finish your exploration unmolested. If other white men come into this valley they must take their chances.'

"Capt. Paige asked McLain if he had restrained his people because he knew that he (Paige) was in the party, and McLain answered that he had. Several days before this he had recognized Paige as an old classmate by the aid of his field glass, one of the few instruments of civilization which he had clung to, and one which had helped him amazingly in acquiring renown and influence among the Apaches. McLain refused to tell Paige the name by which he was known among the Indians, and parried further inquiry concerning himself with questions about what had been going on in the world of civilization. As suddenly and mysteriously as he had appeared, McLain then gave the signal to his followers, and the visitors rose and filed out of the camp into the darkness.

"Capt. Paige was unable to learn much more about our old classmate at West Point," continued Gen. Wilcox. "He made inquiries in various directions, but could only ascertain that there was a white chief among the Mojaves, a great war chief on whom the native chieftains relied for leadership in their struggles with the troops. One of the scouts attached to the exploring expedition reported that he had engaged one of McLain's followers in such conversation as his small knowledge of Apache would permit the night of the strange visit, and had learned that McLain was known among the Mojaves as 'Chief White Bull.' At least the scout thought it was 'White Bull.' He knew that it was 'Bull,' but he was not so certain of the prefix.

"That was in 1863. In 1867 there was a pitched battle between the Mojaves and a detachment of troops in the Gila river country. The troops were defeated, and defeated because of the masterly tactics displayed by the Indians. The officers were surprised and astounded at the familiarity with the art of war displayed by their foe, and were at a loss to account for it till they heard rumors that the Mojave war chief, or captain, was an ex-cadet at West Point military academy. This engagement was described in a recent number of The Century Magazine, and in that article the writer, one of the officers who was in the battle, pays high tribute to the military skill displayed by his unknown antagonist.

"This is all I know positively of the career of 'Bison' McLain," Gen. Wilcox went on. "But I have reasons for believing that he left the southwestern country and moved into the northwest. The Mojave Apaches have been pretty well broken up, and if McLain had continued to reside with them he would have been uncovered. That he met with death in the tribe some traditions of the taking off of such a unique and noted character would be likely to exist among his fellows or in the annals of the frontier. What more natural than that McLain, perceiving the gradual encroachment of the whites on the Arizona country, and discovering the miserable character of the Indians among whom he had cast his lot, and perhaps tiring of the family ties which he had formed, should seek to better his condition and enlarge his influence by seeking alliance with the nobler Indians of the Yellowstone, the Black Hills and the Big Horn—the warlike Sioux?

"That is just what McLain did, in my opinion. I firmly believe that 'Bison' McLain, expelled from West Point, a fugitive from Galveston, was chief of the Mojave Apaches, migrated to the Sioux country and became the famous Sitting Bull. We have no photographs of Sitting Bull, as he has always refused to sit before a camera, claiming that to be 'bad medicine,' unlucky; but such sketches as we have of him show a striking resemblance between his head and face and the head and face which at West Point led us to nickname their owner 'Bison' McLain. It is said Sitting Bull is a medicine chief and not a war chief at all, but how erroneous this is must appear from consideration of his great campaigns in the last fifteen years. Were Custer alive he would not say Sitting Bull was a medicine chief. Custer found to his cost that Sitting Bull knew the art of war. Crook learned the same thing. There has always been a mystery about Sitting Bull, and I believe if it could be cleared up he would be found to be none other than my old friend McLain. Maj. McLaughlin, of the army, tells me in his opinion Sitting Bull is a white man, and familiar with both French and English. My friend Col. Taylor, of this city, has written a little book to show that Sitting Bull was a white man, educated by the Jesuits in Canada. That would account for his knowledge of English and French, but it would not account for his familiarity with the art of war as taught at West Point—a familiarity which has enabled him to anticipate precisely what his foe, the United States troops, would do at any particular crisis."

Gen. Wilcox is one of the most prominent citizens of Washington. He was strongly urged upon President Harrison a few days ago for appointment to the vacant commissionership of the District of Columbia. He is nearly related to ex-Attorney General Garland.

A little romance in Gen. Wilcox's life is worth mentioning. He and the late Gen. George B. McClellan were as young men fast friends. Both loved the same young lady. Magnanimously Gen. Wilcox stepped aside, and left the way clear to a union between his friend and the woman he loved. McClellan did marry the girl, and McClellan and Wilcox were warm friends as long as the former lived.

WALTER WELLMAN.

BOUTS OF STATESMEN.

ROBERT GRAVES RECALLS A NUMBER RECORDED IN HISTORY.

The Bynum-Garland Trouble in 1840. The White-Rathbun Dispute in 1844. The First Personal Encounter in Congress Was in 1798.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A book could be written about statesmen in trouble. There have been many personal encounters on the floor of congress, and not a few deeds growing out of bitter words spoken in debate. The recent fisticuff exhibition between the member from New Jersey and the member from Washington has plenty of precedents. Some of these altercations have been investigated by special committees, and others have been permitted to "blow over." A fight between members which attracted great attention at the time occurred in 1840, when a paper purporting to contain a document from the treasury department was read from the clerk's desk. In this document Mr. Rice Garland's name was mentioned, and Mr. Garland was on the floor.

Henry A. Wise addressed the chair, and said the paper had been prepared by his colleague, Mr. Botts, who would stand by it. In conversation among the members Jesse Bynum said, in Garland's hearing, that it was a "lying paper." Garland retorted that it "was true, every word of it," whereupon Bynum gave Garland the lie, and Garland retorted with the statement that Bynum was not only a liar but a scoundrel. "Thereupon," in the language of the official report, "the parties engaged. Mr. Bynum grasped Mr. Garland's cane, and a struggle for possession of the cane ensued. Finally the cane fell to the floor. Garland then collared Bynum and struck him at least once. Bynum returned the blow. The parties being separated, Bynum stood near the bar of the house, drew his penknife from his pocket and attempted to open it, but did not do so. He looked toward Garland and shouted: "You d—d thief and rogue. That fellow was run off from North Carolina, a d—d thief." The investigating committee contented itself with reporting the facts, and made no recommendation, though it had examined forty witnesses.

Some of the committee reports on personal altercations have been very quaint in their phraseology. In 1844 John White, of Kentucky, made a speech of one hour defending Henry Clay, and denying that Mr. Clay had used certain language concerning slavery which had been attributed to him. Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, endeavored to obtain recognition for the purpose of showing that Mr. Clay had so spoken, but was unable to do so. "Never mind," said Representative George Rathbun, of New York, "we can prove it all around." "If you do," retorted Mr. White, "you will prove a lie. Swallow that." The committee at this juncture takes up the story as follows: "Mr. Rathbun asked Mr. White if he intended to apply the lie personally to him. Mr. White said he did, whereupon Mr. Rathbun immediately thrust his hand toward Mr. White and against the upper part of his chest, and a personal conflict ensued." The modern newspaper writer, who delights in descriptive phrases, will turn up his nose in disdain at "thrust his hand toward Mr. White and against the upper part of his chest."

In this case also the committee was content with reporting the facts. It did add, however, its condemnation of the use of opprobrious language and epithets of personal insult on the floor of congress, pointing out that in the four years previous there had been four cases of personal assault between members of the house.

A curious thing about quarrels in congress is their contagiousness. When Beckwith and Wilson struck at each other recently three or four other quarrels were on the tapis, and their unpleasantness grew directly out of a war of words between two other members in their hearing. So it was in this White-Rathbun fight. On the floor was a Kentuckian, W. S. Moore, and of course he was ready to take the part of his fellow Kentuckian, Mr. White. He grabbed the sergeant-at-arms and held him as that officer was about to lay hold of White. For this Moore was seized by Representative McCausien and thrust out of the hall, and as he went out he pulled a pistol and fired at McCausien, but hit instead Policeman Wirt, inflicting a flesh wound in the leg.

Perhaps the most ludicrous, as it was also the first, personal encounter in the American congress occurred in the year 1798. Here was a case in which one member used a cane and his antagonist the tongs from the fireplace, and the speaker did not want the combatants separated. The following from the report of the investigating committee, being the testimony of Congressman Elmendorf, is quaint:

"On Thursday morning last, having been engaged in writing in my room until I thought it was very late, I entered the house of representatives, with some surprise at not finding it engaged in business. The speaker sat (I think) writing in his chair as I crossed the floor to the letter box, and on returning to my seat I saw Mr. Lyon in his seat in the posture of writing or reading papers lying on his desk before him, having his hat on and not appearing to perceive me to pass him, although very near him. From my seat, which is the second in the third row, almost directly behind his, which is the same posture immediately before, I heard the first blow of a cane, upon hearing which I observed him still sitting with one arm in the position of covering his head and warding off blows and the other in feeling, as I thought, for a cane on the floor, beside or before him. I saw Mr. Griswold at this time on the open floor directly before him beating him, with all the strength and dexterity apparently in his power, with a cane of the stoutest kind of American made hickory, and repeating his blows as fast as I thought he could make them. Under this pressure Mr. Lyon, in a defenseless state, made out of his seat sideway, being hemmed in before and behind by the desks and seats, so that it was wholly out of his power to escape a single blow, or to interrupt Mr. Griswold in the act of beating him. Immediately I myself, for one, rose in my seat, and loudly and repeatedly called to the chair for order. I heard the same call from different parts of the house, but I did not observe or hear any effort from the speaker to restore it, or any personal attempt by any one near to interfere and prevent the attack. On the contrary, I think I distinctly heard the speaker reply that the house had not yet been called to order as a reason for not interfering at all. As soon as Mr. Lyon had got out of the row of seats he made toward Mr. Griswold, and made every effort to close with him (as it appeared to me). Mr. Griswold, on his part, avoided this by holding him off with his left arm, stepping back and continuing to beat Mr. Lyon with his cane as before until in this way they both got to the fireplace to the left of the speaker's chair. I then heard the noise of tongs, and immediately after saw them have hold of each other and Mr. Griswold's cane falling out of his hand. Soon after they both fell, having hold of each other, Mr. Griswold partly upon Mr. Lyon. At this time I got to the place where they were engaged, and called out to part them. I heard the same cry from behind the chair, and I also heard the opposite cry from others not to part them. Mr. Havens and myself each took hold of Mr. Griswold's legs, and I think together drew him off from Mr. Lyon. At the same time I think I saw others having hold of Mr. Lyon. When the speaker observed Mr. Havens and myself taking hold of Mr. Griswold he with apparent warmth, as if thereby to prevent our interfering, called out in substance, as nearly as I can recollect: 'What! take hold of a man by the legs. That is no way to take hold of him.' Notwithstanding I persevered, and I think Mr. Havens assisted me in drawing Mr. Griswold apart from Mr. Lyon. Mr. Lyon went direct from that place to his seat, where he got a small cane, and went from thence south of the bar, where I saw him and Mr. Griswold soon after meeting, and Mr. Lyon making up to him, Mr. Griswold retiring from Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Lyon making a blow at him with his cane, which Mr. Griswold, I think, received on his arm or shoulder.

"The loud cry of order from all parts of the house and from the chair here put an end to the affray. Mr. Griswold's cane was delivered to him by Mr. Sitgreaves, I think, just as he stepped within the bar, which he took from thence, I think, direct to his seat. Mr. Lyon remained without the bar, and thus the affray ended, and the house proceeded to business."

It was in 1844 that John B. Weller, a member from Ohio, and subsequently senator from California, assaulted and severely beat Mr. Scriver, one of the reporters of the house. The assault took place in the lobby, and Weller endeavored to escape punishment on the plea that the lobby was not a part of the house, but he was arraigned before the bar and censured by the speaker. Forty years ago nearly Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, quarreled on the floor of the house with Mr. Venable, of Virginia. Venable seized Giddings by his necktie, and was proceeding therewith to choke off his antagonist's wind, when "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, who died a year or two ago, and who was a giant, rushed in to separate them, when another Virginian, Mr. Edmundson, climbed upon a chair and threw his whole weight upon the huge Chicagoan, carrying that gentleman to the floor with him. On another occasion Dixon Lewis, an extraordinarily large and strong man, a veritable Samson, stopped a fight on the floor by holding the combatants at arms' length.

About 1860 Mr. Graw, a member from Pennsylvania, had a fisticuff encounter with Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, over the slavery question. A challenge followed, but mutual friends prevented a hostile meeting. Mr. Graw was a fighter, and about that time had a pugilistic encounter with Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. When the culprits were arraigned before the bar of the house Mr. Keitt took all the blame on himself, and apologized to Mr. Graw and the house.

There have been three or four duels between members of congress. The only fatal one was that in which Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and Mr. Cilley, of Maine, were the principals. Cilley was killed at the first fire, and Graves was expelled the house, and Col. G. W. Jones, a member and afterward senator from Iowa, who had acted as Cilley's second, was censured. This was in 1838, and it was between 1835 and 1855 that most of the fights and duels of statesmen took place. That was distinctively the fighting era. The most celebrated fighting congressman was Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, who in 1840 had hot words on the floor of the house with Mr. Inge, of Alabama. The men met in the field, and after the third fire a reconciliation was effected. Stanley then fought a duel with Pickens, of South Carolina, the result being another reconciliation. The debate in the house became very bitter one day, and among the disputants was Stanley and Henry A. Wise. At the racecourse that afternoon Mr. Wise's horse became unmanageable and ran against the horse of Mr. Stanley, and the latter, supposing the collision to be intentional on Wise's part, drew his whip and struck Mr. Wise. Of course a duel followed, and it was while coaching Stanley's marksmanship that Reverdy Johnson received in the eye a bullet from Stanley's pistol which had glanced from a tree, an accident which eventually cost him the sight of the eye. The duel took place, but a reconciliation was patched up before any one was hurt.

Gen. Clingman, then a senator, and who is now occasionally seen in Washington, was challenged by Yancy for words spoken in debate. Reconciliation took place after one or two shots had been exchanged. The challenge of Breckinridge by Cutting, which created so much talk, grew out of words spoken in debate. Other noted challenges between statesmen which were not followed by meetings were those between Burlingame and Preston Brooks, and Potter and Roger A. Pryor. In 1858 Senator Gwin, of California, challenged Henry Wilson. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Seward and Jefferson Davis patched the matter up. On the floor of the senate Henry S. Foote drew a pistol on Thomas H. Benton, whereupon Benton dramatically bared his breast and exclaimed: "Let the assassin fire!" There is but one well remembered case of personal assault in the senate, and that was the attack of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner.

Representative Cobb, of Alabama, and the late James Laird, of Nebraska, had a fight in the Capitol a few years ago. Cobb gave Laird the lie, and the latter dared his antagonist to go outside the house and settle it. Cobb accepted the challenge, and the two men, one armed with a revolver and the other with a knife, went to the basement to fight an impromptu duel. Members interfered. An hour or two later the men met in a corridor, and Laird, who was an athlete, "thrust his hand toward Mr. Cobb" and against his nose, causing a profuse flow of red blood.

"Sunset" Cox was in two quarrels which came near resulting in personal violence. John A. Kasson, the congressman and diplomate of Iowa, spoke offensively of Cox in debate, and Cox ran toward Kasson with blood in his eye. Mr. Garfield put his arms around Cox and held him till peace was restored. Ben Butterworth and Cox, two of the best natured men who ever sat in congress, once shook their fists at each other and threatened all manner of things. In a day or two they were as good friends as ever. Gen. Weaver, the Iowa Greenbacker, and Gen. Sparks, of Illinois, talked of pulling each other's nose, and actually came together and pushed and hauled a little while, but exchanged no blows. Jones, of Texas, pulled off his coat and prepared to sail in to help Weaver, but A. S. Hewitt, of New York, took the Texan by the collar and sat him down.

ROBERT GRAVES.

EUROPEAN WOMEN.

Mrs. Sherwood Writes of European Society Ladies.

Do the English Women Like the American Women?

Some Striking Pictures of Continental Watering Places.

LONDON, September —.—A very pretty American woman traveling with her son was once introduced to a foreign nobleman at a watering place. He showed her a great deal of attention, as she had an old husband at home for whom she did not care. She amused herself very much and emulated the fast English countess, who was flirting with a local celebrity. She thought she could have no better type of foreign manners than that. One day her titled admirer dropped her, and wrote her a most insolent note.

"I have been deceived," said he. "I was told by Lady Plantagenet you were a rich widow. She did it to carry off a practical joke on me. But you ought to have been honest enough to have told me."

As half a dozen people were in the joke, and all laughing at her, what could the poor woman do but leave the place?

One of the recent magazines had a series of articles on the subject, "Do Americans Hate England?" Another might be written, "Do English Women Like American Women?"

They are exceedingly jealous of the beauty and attractive manners which have led so many Englishmen to wed Americans, and of the superior attractions of mind which, added to their taste in dress, has given the Americans of the better class so very great a success at the various watering places of Europe.

But the real American lady should be observant of these facts. She does not wish to be mistaken for the *declasse* person who also calls herself an American. Therefore she should dress quietly and behave with much circumspection, she should be less witty and lively than her wont, for Americans having breathed too much oxygen all their lives are much livelier than English people, and less regardful of the *convenances* than the French and Italians, hence they often get misrepresented and lend themselves to the misrepresentation from lack of thought. One must remember, too, that, as the truth is difficult to get at anywhere, it is especially so at a watering place. A story will start at the Badischer Hof and before it gets over to the Rue de la Paix it will have undergone a transformation so intense that it will hardly be recognizable, names are mistaken, identities transformed. A certain Mr. and Mrs. Yarmacute Muller, we will say, arrive at Wiesbaden, they are very attractive and receive much attention. Lady Plantagenista introduced them. In a few days it transpires that there is another Mrs. Muller at home, taking care of the children, and this Miss Muller is an interloper. She is dropped.

Someone hears this story and goes on to Lucerne, where are Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Teller. He has forgotten the name, but he thinks these are the people of whom he heard at Wiesbaden. So he proceeds to tint Mrs. Leopold Teller with the cast off garments of Mrs. Muller, and Mrs. Leopold, a perfectly innocent woman, finds everyone shunning her. If these people are English, it makes little difference; if they are Americans, it makes a great deal of difference, for rank is a protector.

Society is perfectly illogical. It takes no pains to be correct as to facts, and it delights its black sheep, not for their blackness, but from its own pleasure and caprice.

We must remember that certain American histories have been sufficiently complicated to give the Europeans a reason for their suspicions. We should think the better of them, however, if they, the accusers, had any high idea of virtue themselves. We cannot of course deny the accusations made against a certain American woman, that she left a perfectly good husband to wander off with a foreign marquis of indifferent reputation, leaving a number of grown-up children to share her shame. But if an American should say: "What do you think of the Duchess of O—— or the Countess D——, who bring their grown up daughters to a watering place to see them flirt?" the English colony would say, "Oh, but that is so different!"

Ouida, herself an English woman, has in her recent novel of "Syrlin" made a masterly sketch, a sort of composite photograph of the American woman in London, whom she calls Consuelo Lawrence. It does not require a very good memory, or much insight to fit the various parts of this photograph to the originals, nor would we go far to find the cold Lady Avillion, whose "smile was as a chill as the January sun, when it shines on the ice floes of the Neva."

Nor is the paragraph at all exaggerated. This Lawrence's position was far too completely achieved a thing for her to need to seek the civilities even of Lady Avillion. It was a position about which there was nothing dubious, insecure or fluctuating. She was one of the powers of society, and all the dark romance and the unsavory melodrama which was supposed to lie in the remote conditions of her past, only served to interest people the more, "as the sombre-burnt umber and bistre background of an old Sienese and Perugino panel served to throw out in bolder relief the silvery nimbus, and the pale, gold hair of the Madonna's head which is painted upon it—"

This is a beautiful way of saying that a little bad reputation enhances a woman's fashion in these days. It is fearfully true, and the less worthy and less respectable have traded on it long.

Yet, although royalty visited Consuelo Lawrence, and her position was thus assured, the chilly smile of Lady Avillion made her miserable, and one snub was harder to bear than a thousand victories were sweet. She felt that she intruded in drawing rooms, and that she pushed her way into London society, and the English women who ate her dinners and danced at her balls, attended her concerts and envied her and her jewels were careful to make her feel uncomfortable enough to pay them for their condescension. The sketch would have been much more perfect had Ouida also drawn the avaricious and impecunious old English women who are always anxious to be asked to dine, and drive and go to the opera, to accept cast off dresses from these rich Americans, who get back—what? a lame and imperfect recognition. This is the crowning attitude of American generosity. They are always ready to give, and they are not too angry when Lady Plantagenet eats their dinners at Kissingen and refuses to bow to them in London.

Of course, there is the other side. Nice people, generous people, self respecting people live on both sides of the Atlantic. They are not always treating each other with masked batteries.

There are friendships as lasting and as honorable between English women and French women, and English and Americans as in the old days, but the later watering place types are also in existence.

The true English lady, laying aside her pomp, dressing very plainly, even if she does extend two fingers very chillingly, is perhaps the most charming creature in the world to meet at a watering place. Her vast intelligence, her good breeding make her delightful. She has the noblest, finest sense of honor. She frankly believes in her caste, her order, her right to be first. She is delightfully prejudiced, she has a deep and often tiresome conviction of her own greatness. If you rise to change your position, she will think you are rising to do her reverence, and she will say most kindly, "Oh! no ceremony, I beg," but she will be most polite. She will answer your notes, thank you for a book, or a flower. And if she invites you, she will make you at home in her splendid castle or her humble cottage. Such women have made England great. They are especially pleasant when they get old, these English women. They have a high code of honor. They are the old type. One must not mistake their stillness for melancholy, or their reserve for hauteur. It is insular stiffness. They, however never forget that motto which has no English equivalent, *noblesse oblige*.

American women, as a rule, dress too much at watering places, and if they flirt, do so too conspicuously. They always forget that a thousand idle eyes are upon them ready to criticize. A foreign casino is a most dangerous place for a pretty American woman. She does not understand it. She should avoid publicity, not seek it. The French women, who are born to casino life, may be said to set the best fashion as to simple, economical, but always fresh dress, and the attention to *convenances*, for which we have no English translation. The Italians are great gamblers, but they rarely make themselves disagreeably conspicuous. The Dutch women are fresh, handsome and cosmopolitan. The Russians are very like Americans in looks, speak all languages, are gay and agreeable, tell lies as fast as they can speak, but very pleasantly. The Spaniards are very handsome and very nice to meet. The Greek women are charming, so well bred and so gentle that they remind one of the gazelles that browse on the slopes of their own Peloponessus.

I might go on and say more, but I have written enough to show your readers the leading female types of European summer resorts, and I think I have said enough for you to answer yourself my question placed at the beginning of this letter. Do English women like American women?

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Will Sue for Her Meteor

Kansas City Times.

There is likely to be litigation over the big meteor which fell in this county several weeks ago, and which is in possession of James E. January, who saw it strike the ground and dug it up. It fell on the land of a Miss Kelsey, a resident of Illinois. January was breaking land for her when he found the meteor, having been hired by J. B. Sofield, president of the Washington National bank, Miss Kelsey's agent. Sofield set once put in a claim for the meteor on behalf of his principal, and finally sold it to January for $25, giving a receipt for the money over Miss K.'s name and his own as agent for her. A few days ago January disposed of the stone to Professor Snow, of the State university, for $600. Yesterday evening Miss Kelsey arrived from Illinois and demanded what she called her property from Mr. Sofield, claiming he had no right to dispose of it. She will bring suit for it.

CITY COUNCIL.

Offer for the Five Per Cent Bonds Accepted—Routine Business.

All the aldermen were present last night at the regular meeting of the council, including Alderman Ripley, who was on hand for the first time since his return from the east. Alderman Gillingham was elected chairman in the place of Mayor Stillman, who is still unable to be about. Petitions were read asking for the location of a sewer line on the alley between Monument and Dale and Weber and Wahsatch streets and for the location of street lamps on every alternate crossing on North Weber street. These were referred to the sewer and street committees respectively.

A communication was read from Mrs. Alice Harris, in which she claimed that the city in not removing the obstructions in the east branch of Shook's run had caused $150 damage to be inflicted upon her property in the big storm and she asked the city to pay her that amount. It was referred to the street and ditch committee.

Alderman McCreery presented the following proposition, which, on motion, was unanimously accepted:

Mr. H. C. McCreery, Chairman Finance Committee, Colorado Springs City Council:

DEAR SIR—We herewith offer to purchase the $50,000 of city five per cent bonds at par. Bonds to be delivered on or before October 1, 1890.

Yours truly,
J. A. HAYES, JR.
Cashier First National Bank.

An ordinance granting a right of way over a good many streets in the city to the People's Rapid Transit company was read and referred to the street and ditch committee.

City Attorney McMorris reported in the matter of the whistling in the city limits. He said that in his opinion the ordinance was valid and the marshal could enforce it. If whistling was totally prohibited it might cause some inconvenience and perhaps some accidents. He understood that the D. & R. G. had ordered the engineers not to whistle except when actually necessary and then to whistle as softly as they can. He thought the matter should not be pressed at present, as the railroads will probably do the best they can to remedy the nuisance. On motion it was referred to the city marshal.

The city engineer reported that the sewer work was much delayed on account of the non arrival of pipe. Alderman Bartlett reported that the fire committee had purchased five new Gamewell boxes. The water works committee reported that they had purchased 8400 feet of the spiral steel pipe as it was 80 cents cheaper per foot than any other kind. The reports of the police magistrate and the Crowell Hose company were received and placed on file.

The following bills were received and ordered paid:

W. H. Lloyd, injector, boiler, etc., Lake Morain	$148 00
Sewer account	173 00
Irrigation reservoir	37 00
El Paso Livery Company	9 00
Colorado Coal and Iron Company	17 20
D. McShane	1577 77
Delos Powell	19 00
L. H. Gowdy & Co	9 55
Water account	162 75
Blake & Barnes	13 45
Gazette Printing Co	2[illegible] 15
Newton Lumber Co	21 22
W. H. Roby & Co.	11 82
J. F. Seldomridge & Sons	2 00
H. Halthusen	9 77
G. B. Storer	1 00
C. S. Kitner	5 50
F. B. Hart	1 00
Engineer work	210 50
H. I. Reid, money advanced	18 00
E. T. O'Brien	3 00
N. D. Belding	5 50
D. L. Welch	130 00
W. G. Edwards	16 00
Whitemack & Son	19 50
A. Hemenway & Son	1 00
Paul Curtis	1 00
W. C. Stark	40 35
Street and ditch account	269 00
Water account	18 00
Sprinkling account	322 00
J. E. Jeanne, fire department account	15 00

Dr. Spicer's bill for attendance upon Mrs. Mabel Cline when she tried to commit suicide in Acacia park was returned as belonging properly to the county commissioners. Consideration of Engineer Bland's bill for viaduct plans was postponed.

Alderman Bartlett spoke of the poor condition of the sidewalk on the north side of Cucharras between Tejon and Nevada, and after some debate it was decided to refer the matter to the street and ditch committee to report at the next meeting.

Alderman Sprague spoke of the need of the city's having a sealer of weights and measures. He said that there was some short weight being given and suggested an ordinance establishing the office of a city sealer and fixing penalties for short weight. He said that this official need not be employed steadily, but should devote some of his time by the hour to inspecting scales and measures, surprising the drivers of coal wagons on the streets and weighing their loads, etc. On motion it was referred to the committee on ordinances to draw up and report a proper ordinance to the council.

Alderman Rudy reported that the Midland had a switch stand obstructing the alley between Nevada and Weber on Moreno avenue. Alderman Sprague reported that there were three bad places on vacant lots on Tejon street near Moreno avenue, and both matters were referred to the street and ditch committee.

The matter of purchasing a number of copies of the city directory was brought up, and after a great deal of debate it was referred to the committee on ordinances and printing. The council then adjourned.

Colorado College.

A prize of $25 will be awarded to the one who passes the best examination for admission to the Freshman class of Colorado college. Students who enter from the preparatory department of the college, as well as those coming from other fitting schools, may compete. The prize will be awarded on the results of the examination to be held September 28, at Palmer hall.

Charities and Corrections.

By request of the executive committee of the State Association of Charities and Corrections the following editorial from the Rocky Mountain News of September 7, is published:

An appeal in behalf of the institution of a state board of charities appears in to-day's News from the executive committee appointed by the state association organized a few weeks ago. The subject is one that deserves earnest attention and the committee solicit the aid of the state press in explaining its importance to the people.

Fifteen states have adopted the idea of a central board of control for supervising charitable and penal institutions, and all experience sustains the wisdom of the change. It has proved advantageous to such a marked degree that the system is destined to become general just as fast as its benefits shall be made known to the public spirited citizens of the remaining states.

The care of the dependent classes and humane provision for the treatment of persons convicted of crime are proper functions of civil government, and the expense thereby incurred is one that will always be ungrudgingly met by the tax-paying public. The people have a right, however, to expect reasonable economy in the expenditures, and that humanity, as well as good judgment, shall characterize the details.

The duty of a state board of charities extends to a careful investigation of the whole system of public benevolence and a close and constant examination into the condition and management of all the public institutions of the state, including those of counties and municipalities—such as police station houses, county jails, poorhouses, hospitals and asylums. Such general supervision, by a properly constituted board, has promoted efficiency of service in the public institutions of those states which have adopted it. The most marked benefit has been in bringing to light and extirpating abuses, involving peculation and the falsification of accounts as well as the exercise of brutal instincts and passions in the treatment of the helpless. Under such supervision the imposition of unwholesome food, the squalor, filth and other conditions of neglect and cruelty which so long degraded and still characterize so many prisons, poorhouses and asylums, have been either wholly removed or reduced to a minimum. Surely it is a commendable purpose to place the administration of charitable and penal institutions under decent, humane and good sanitary conditions. If experience in the most progressive states has demonstrated that it can be best guaranteed under the direction of a state board of charities, the duty of Colorado to provide such an agency is plain enough.

The collection and tabulation of statistics relating to altruistic matters—the true basis for intelligent legislation on the subjects of pauperism and crime—comes within the province of such a board, which makes the office of secretary one of importance, calling for peculiar ability, as well as tact and taste for the work. It would be the duty of that officer to study and closely observe experiments and results elsewhere, to the end that his own state should have the advantage of the most enlightened experience.

The State Association of Charities is strongly officered and has an influential standing legislative committee specially deputed to draft a suitable law and secure its passage by the next legislature. The object has the indorsement of those citizens of Colorado who have been specially identified with charitable work. It deserves the general good will, for the many substantial reasons in its favor can be met by no reasonable objection. The press of the state could do the cause great service by giving the purpose their indorsement.

ENSILAGE IN COLORADO.

An Interesting Scene to be Found at the Big Ranch in Templeton's Gap.

An object lesson of great value is being offered to all the farmers of El Paso county and to all others interested in agriculture by what is being done at the Colorado Springs Gardens, the beautiful farm belonging to Messrs. Ehrich & White. Every citizen of Colorado Springs should drive through Templeton's Gap over the county road, up over the hill, and look at the 600 acres of splendid corn crop raised without irrigation in one of the dryest seasons known to our region. An ear of the corn will repay examination. Some Kansas men, who have inspected the crop, have said: "Well, if this can be done in Colorado without irrigation, we have had enough of Kansas."

The corn crop is being now cut into ensilage for winter feed, and no one can fail of being interested in watching the cutting and filling process now going on near the great barns.

Ensilage was known to the Egyptians but it has been left to the American farmer of the past ten years to bring it to perfection both as to proper cultivation as well as preparation as food. To the dairyman it fills a long felt want for a winter food, as being preserved, when fed during the winter months it is the same as turning the cows loose in a corn field in July. The effect is to maintain the richness of the milk so that in January it will be as full of cream as in June when the cows are feeding on green grass. Many dairies have been slow in adopting ensilage, but it is now conceded by all experts such as Prof. E. W. Stewart to be the correct and most economical food. Every farmer in the county who keeps dairy cows should have a silo and they can see the most modern and approved method for filling now in operation at the Gardens. Everybody is made welcome at the Gardens.

Mrs. Whitbeck has secured the Durkee hall for her winter dancing classes.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Prohibitionists of the County Put a Full Ticket in the Field.

The county convention of the prohibitionists was held September 18th, in court house hall, and was attended by twenty-five to thirty persons. It was the largest and quite the most enthusiastic meeting the party has ever held in the county, some of the outside precincts being represented. Several speeches were made and humerous pleasantries passed between the candidates selected regarding the contest in which they were about to engage.

Mr. Thomas Barber called the meeting to order and read the call. Upon motion Mr. D. W. Robbins was elected chairman and Mr. Barber secretary. Upon taking the chair Mr. Robbins spoke a few words regarding the meeting and its objects. He then asked for a vote to show the sentiment of the members whether a ticket should be placed in the field and it was voted unanimously to nominate a full ticket.

Upon motion of Mr. R. W. Anderson the convention proceeded to the selection of delegates to the state convention at Pueblo next Tuesday, and the following were selected: Thomas Barber, F. D. Hannenkratt, O. S. Loomis, of Fountain; R. W. Anderson, and P. B. Jackson, of Eastonville.

The convention proceeded to the selection of candidates, and upon motion of W. D. Jones, Mr. R. M. Chambers, of Colorado City, was nominated for state senator unanimously. Mr. Chambers was rather unwilling to enter the race, but was finally persuaded.

Mr. Anderson named W. D. Jones for representative in the lower house of the legislature and he was unanimously elected a candidate. After some discussion as to whether the other legislative candidate should be from this city or from the county, Mr. W. W. Mayo, of Fountain, was nominated by acclamation.

Upon motion Mr. G. M. Young, of Colorado Springs, was nominated for county commissioner.

Thos. Barber, F. D. Hannenkratt, O. S. Loomis and B. P. Jackson were elected the county central committee, with the first named for chairman.

A subscription was taken up to secure a fund of $25 for the state campaign fund and Dr. Joseph Sinton was elected custodian of it.

Short talks were made by Rev. Mr. Lucas and others, and the delegates were instructed to open negotiations with Rev. Sam Small, when at Pueblo, to see if he can be secured for a big meeting here.

GLOCKNER HOME.

A Notable Colorado Springs Benevolence that is Doing Great Good.

The city of Colorado Springs is becoming known all over the world as a refuge where those suffering from lung and throat troubles may find relief and often a permanent cure, and on this account the number of invalids coming here in search of health is constantly increasing. Many of the people who come are possessed of some means, sufficient to enable them to surround themselves with the comforts and necessaries required by their low state of health, but there are many, teachers, bookkeepers, salesmen and others, whose income depends upon their daily labor, and who are incapacitated for service by the inroads of disease. If they are able to be carefully housed and fed their chances for recovering health are often good, but unfortunately in a great many cases their supply of money will only allow for the bare and meager support of life; and so, without proper food or medical attendance, they gradually lose vitality until death ensues. It was for the relief of these curable cases of consumption that the Glockner sanitarium was built and is now being conducted. There are very few persons who have much idea of the benevolent work being done by this institution.

The capacity of the large building on North Tejon street is 25 patients, and there are now 23 within its walls. These people are in large, well ventilated and heated apartments. They have the use of cosy and well furnished parlors and sitting rooms and broad sunny verandas, both open and protected by glass, for use in cold weather. Their food is served in a commodious dining room, and is always of the best and most expensive quality. When they are especially unwell their meals are served to them in their rooms, and they receive careful nursing and attendance. They are visited by a skilled physician, and all prescriptions are provided. All this is more than they can get in any boarding place in the city for less than from $15 to $20 a week, yet the total cost to them is only $7.

Aside from the interest on the cost of the building, this amount is not sufficient to pay the bare cost of maintenance, and the result is a considerable deficit each month, which is assumed by the promoters of the benevolence.

The patients all speak in unmeasured terms of the kind treatment they receive there and the pleasant, home like nature of the place. It is designed solely as a home for curable cases so that the inmates are never forced to witness the sad sight of a human being gradually succumbing to the ravages of disease as they often are in our boarding houses and hotels. The atmosphere of the institution is full of hope and that there are people now engaged in that labor in this city who came here helpless and started on the road to health within the walls of the Glockner sanitarium is a constantly growing testimonial to the beneficent effects of this noble charity.

Colorado Springs is to have a new lumber company, composed largely of capitalists outside the city, and buildings are being erected for its accommodation. The company is to be known as the Colorado Lumber company and will also operate in other cities of the state. The officers of the company are R. A. Hancy, president; C. E. Oatman, vice-president and manager; R. L. Richardson, secretary and treasurer, and the directors are P. D. Hubbard, of Denver; R. M. Hancy, of Otis, Colo., and A. J. Smith, of Colorado Springs. The capital stock is $52,000 and the company is preparing to go to work immediately. Mr. James Hervey is erecting an office and store house for the new firm on West Huerfano street, where the yards will also be situated. Mr. R. A. Hancy, president of the new company, is president of the State bank at Phillipsburg, Kansas, and is connected with Messrs. Oatman and Richardson in several lumber companies in Kansas.

The school directors have decided to use the National Music course or Mason system in the public schools of the city. Mrs. S. E. Griswold has been secured as instructor in music and it was decided to adopt this system largely because she has been engaged for many years in teaching it and has been very successful. During the week the advantages of both the Mason and Holt systems have been fully set forth to the board by able advocates. The Mason system starts on the basis that a child should first be taught to love harmony, and the principle of its production gradually unfolded to him. The Holt system can be said to be the very opposite, starting upon the basis that the principles should be taught first and the love for harmony acquired in the instruction.

A meeting of the Colorado Springs Amateur Athletic club was held on September 18th for the purpose of considering as to advisability of having a series of outdoor athletic sports this fall, and Messrs. Connell, Pastorius and Phelps were appointed a committee to arrange a programme and to solicit subscriptions towards the prize fund. Games to be held on Saturday, October 11, 1890, if the committee so decides. Committee to report at a club meeting, to be held at Weber hall on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. G. W. Schneider was appointed to arrange with the fire department for any part they wish to take in the games.

The first regularly organized meeting of the city teachers for the year was held last week in the school room on Bijou street. Professor Pattison has been elected to preside over the meetings and other officers were selected. The school board has arranged to have the teacher of drawing and music in the public schools give the teachers special instruction in these branches. This will aid the regular teacher very much in her work. The school board has instructed the teachers to use special care in protecting the school property and will see that they are rewarded for any extra faithfulness in this particular.

Prof. E. C. Durgin has secured a lease of Weber hall for six months for his dancing classes, and has announced September 19 as the date of the opening reception. A circular will be issued in a few days announcing the time of meeting of each class, rates, etc. Prof. Durgin has just received from the American Society of Professors of Dancing, of which he is a member, a book of instruction in all the latest dances adopted by the association. It contains the fullest description of 165 different dances, and Mr. Durgin will be prepared to teach the latest steps and fancy dances.

Cards were received in the city recently announcing the marriage of Edward Graham Hayes and Elizabeth Mary McGill, which occurred at Jamestown, N. Y., Tuesday, September 9. Mr. Hayes and his bride were both residents of Colorado Springs and vicinity for several years, and have many friends here who will extend congratulations to them. The couple will be at home after October 1 at Canandaigua, N. Y.

S. W. Atkinson & Sons commenced work Monday on the handsome new edifice to be erected by the First Christian church on Nevada avenue, opposite Acacia park. The building will be a commodious one with all the latest improvements now employed in church architecture. The exterior is of pressed brick with stone trimmings. The plans are by Messrs. Weary & Kramer, of Akron, O., and the construction will be superintended by Mr. W. F. Douglas, of this city.

An enormous crystal of smoky quartz was brought to this city recently and put on exhibition in front of Miss Moore's book store. It is of very good shape, two and one-half feet long and about ten inches in diameter and weighs over 150 pounds. It was found between here and Seven Lakes by Mr. N. W. Collins, who will have it on exhibition at Green Bros.' store, on East Huerfano street, in the future.

Undertaker Wm. Davis went to Chicago Thursday to purchase a handsome funeral car for use in connection with his establishment.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Gems of Territory Thought by Way of The Detroit Free Press.

We extract the following from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

THEY GOT LEFT.—Feeling the need of a few days' rest from brain work we hied ourselves to Jim's peak last week, to remain about ten days. Soon after supper a stranger approached us and gave us a hint that the boys were planning a serenade, and that we had better have a speech ready.

In this western country some words have a double meaning. A "serenade" may mean sweet, soft music by the band, with a call from a lot of jolly good fellows, or it may mean a visit from the gang who are provided with a rope, but no music. In order to be on the safe side we took up a temporary home in a thicket, and from thence discovered that this was to be a rope serenade. Some of the boys from Johnson's ranch had determined to lynch us as a great moral warning, but while they were hunting for us around the hotel we were meandering through the jack pines and midnight darkness to safer quarters.

In one sense we don't blame the boys so much. An occasional hanging adds zest and gusto to this western life, and it is very rare that the victim's friends can claim that any mistake was made. In another sense the boys are to be blamed for their lack of taste. We have it on good authority that they meant to hang us with an old mule chain. There were thirty of them in the crowd. We make no boasts, but let our readers watch for developments. We'll have sheriffs and detectives here after at least thirty-one of them before the week is out, and then we shall borrow a shotgun and go on a hunt after the odd one.

SOLD AGAIN.—Our esteemed contemporary has made another dismal failure. On Monday he came out in a double leaded two column article on the Wharton shooting case, and tried his best to prove that we had an active hand in it and were responsible for Judge Johnson's death. At the coroner's inquest, held on that same afternoon, Maj. Bliss testified:

"I was sitting at a table in the Red Cross saloon with the editor of The Kicker. We were there to talk over the McKinley bill and to take the initiatory steps toward establishing another Sunday school. Judge Johnson came in. He was pretty drunk. He saw Bob Wharton at a table beyond us and pulled his gun. The editor of The Kicker kindly asked him to put it up, and offered him a year's subscription to the paper to go home and take a nap. The judge refused and pressed forward to get a shot. Next moment Wharton dropped him."

This was the truth and the whole truth, and yet our jealous pated contemporary, hoping he had a hold on us, tried his hardest to make out that but for us there would have been no shooting. We used to refer to him as toothless, knock kneed, bow legged, lop eared, hump backed, white livered, cross eyed and so on. We have a mortgage on his whole outfit and we used to threaten to foreclose on it. We used to meet him on the street and scare him into kneeling down and begging our pardon. We now let him have his own way. Some day we will bury him in our private graveyard—some day when he has tired us completely out.

THEY ARE WRONG.—Those of our citizens who are asserting that our late trouble with the postmaster was caused by jealousy of his place on our part are doing us a grave injustice. True, we were a candidate for postmaster, and true also we are a mighty sight better man for the place than the present incumbent, but we are not jealous.

The trouble began as soon as this man entered the postoffice. He held back our mail and made us weary in many other ways. We pounded him half to death one day and for two months he was a model postmaster. Then he got sassy and shot at us, and we left the bullet in his shoulder. That lasted him until the other day. He then got on his ear and tried to prick us with a bowie knife, and in sheer self defense we shot off a part of his left ear and banged him with the butt of the revolver. It was in the interest of the whole public. He'll be on deck in a week, and for the next three months he'll work like a steer and be as pleasant as peaches.—Detroit Free Press.

A Bicycle Tournament.

Mr. Geo. S. Wilken, the manager of the Western Union office, has received the following letter from Mr. C. C. Hopkins, president of the Denver Cyclists' club:

DENVER, September 13, '90.

DEAR SIR—Between the 1st and 12th of October our organization will give its first annual 2-day fall tournament, (Saturday and Sunday) on our new quarter mile track at Sportsman's park.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the wheelmen of your city to participate.

Races for all classes and good and useful prizes. The best men in the west will be here; also the new and wonderful "pneumatic" tire.

Will send you entry blanks and full information at earliest possible moment.

C. C. HOPKINS.

A raffle was conducted at Blake's hardware store Monday night for a horse, harness and buggy, the property of Mrs. E. H. Korn. The raffle was conducted by members of the Independent Order of Red Men of Colorado City and the I. O. O. F. of this city, to which orders the late Mr. Korn belonged. Ticket 117, held by Mr. S. W. Stephens, drew the prize and the members will be able to send $75 to the widow as the result of the drawing.

Mr. James Monteith, the well known geographer and teacher, died at his residence at Washington Heights, Philadelphia, on the 12th. Mr. Walter Monteith and Dr. and Mrs. Gardner of this city are in the east, called there by the death of their father.

The Mortgage Indebtedness.

Mr. D. A. Abbott, special commissioner of the census bureau, on Monday completed the work of taking an account of the mortgaged indebtedness of the county. He was at work seventy-seven days and Mr. S. E. Kinsley assisted him for seventy-four days. It was found that there have been 5400 mortgages in the county in ten years, and some 1207 are still in force. Out of 2451 inquiries made as to why property was mortgaged answers were received to all but three. There will not be over $3000 of what the government will consider bad debts. Sixteen hundred was borrowed on account of sickness and about $1400 was reported as borrowed to pay grocery bills, etc. Mr. Abbott is quite proud of the showing here and is sure that there will not be another county in the United States to equal it in the number of answers received or in the small amount of bad debts. Mr. Abbott leaves to-day for Denver and then goes to Routt county to complete the work there. Mr. Abbott has had considerable assistance in the work from the county officials and from the real estate men of this city and throughout the county, and feels under obligations to them. He wishes to publicly thank them.

A lien was filed in the district court Saturday by Judge Harrison, for Lantry & Sons, of Manitou, against the Pike's Peak and Manitou railroad, for the sum of $61,000. The claim is for a balance which Lantry says is due him for the grading and masonry and ties used in the construction of the road. The railroad company, it is said, claims that in cases where the rock and earth taken from a cut was used in an adjacent fill it should be charged for but once, that is, the amount of material taken from the cut should be deducted from the amount of the fill. Lantry claims that the cuts and fills were contracted for separately and are entirely separate operations. The case will be heard at the November term, and until then no bonds can be sold but the work will proceed just the same.

An impression has lately been made upon the public mind that the recent trouble between the Postal Telegraph company and the Colorado Telephone company was caused by the Western Union which controlled the telephone lines. We have the highest authority for saying that the Western Union is in no way connected with either the Colorado Telephone company or the recent difficulty.

The young man who stole a pair of pants from Perkins & Holbrook Thursday was arraigned before Justice Walker September 11th and gave his name as George Washington Brown. He plead guilty to the charge of petit larceny, but said he did it only because he was drunk. The justice sent him to the county jail for thirty days.

Dr. T. J. Pitner and wife, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Dr. B. B. Griffith, of Springfield, Ill., who have been visiting during the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Nat Wilson, on Cheyenne avenue, left for their homes last week quite enthusiastic over Colorado.

At the meeting of the College Hose company last week the following officers were elected for the half-year: Clay E. White, foreman; A. T. Houck, first assistant; C. R. Arnold, second assistant; O. H. Shoup, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Theophilus Harrison left for New York on the 12th to meet his wife and daughter, who will arrive on Monday from a year's travel in Europe. They will return to Colorado Springs for permanent residence in about three weeks.

A company of capitalists was organized in the city recently, of which Mr. Edward Ferris is a prominent member, to plat and sell a tract of 160 acres of land near Pueblo. The new townsite is to be known as Lyman Heights.

A long wooden building is being erected on West Huerfano street to be used for the Salvation army barracks. It is one story in height and contains an auditorium that will seat 250 persons, with living rooms in the rear.

There are on exhibition in the GAZETTE office two very large turnips which weigh six and a half and seven and a half pounds respectively. They were raised wholly without irrigation on the ranch of Mr. David Quinlan in Manitou Park.

The friends of Miss Emma Trautman, a young lady who resided in this city for many years, will be grieved to learn of her death, which occurred at Guthrie, Oklahoma, September 9th, of typhoid fever. The remains were buried at Guthrie.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of tickets for the Montrose Fair association. The exhibition this year will occur on September 24, 25, 26 and 27, and will be one of the best in the state.

S. N. Francis & Co. have begun the delivery of their new directory of Colorado Springs, Manitou and Colorado City. The directory is one of the handsomest and most complete ever gotten out.

The prospect for a Sons of Veterans encampment in this city is very promising, and the G. A. R. committee having the matter in charge feel greatly encouraged.

Mr. E. J. Baxter, agent of the Fort Worth, and family left for the east on the 11th, Mr. Baxter to attend the golden wedding of his father and mother, in Ohio.

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Fun for the Cowboys.

The Colorado Springs Athletic club propose to have a cowboy riding contest at their athletic meet, to be held here on or about October [illegible]. Mr. E. T. O'Brien has presented the club with a twenty-five dollar gold medal beautifully engraved with a bucking broncho and other appropriate devices. It is a challenge medal and signifies the championship of El Paso county. In awarding it the performance both of horse and rider will be taken into consideration. It is expected that there will be quite a number of entries, as the fall round-up is now going on and there are said to be an unusually large number of good riders in this vicinity. There are several fine riders in town, however, and they intend that such a valuable trophy shall not be taken from the Springs without a lively contest, and some sport may be anticipated. The entrance fee is 50 cents, which may be sent to Sheffield Phelps, secretary, room 60, Bank building, city.

A Popular Lecture.

Mr. H. I. Barber, of the Lincoln school, gave his lecture Wednesday as advertised. The high school was crowded, a large per cent of the audience being young people. The order was excellent and the attention very close. The speaker made a plea for science in public schools and expressed his hearty approval of the work of that character recommended for our schools. He touched briefly on the practical nature of modern scientific work and the ease with which experiments can be carried on with simple apparatus. Electrical, chemical and other similar investigators were shown to have revolutionized the state of modern civilization. He dwelt especially on the fact that science and the Bible are no longer said to conflict but that the six days or periods of Genesis, are what modern geologists have adopted. A class in popular science for a twelve weeks' course was then formed and a large number enrolled as beginners.

Mr. Barber stated that the meetings would be held so as not to conflict with Wednesday prayer meetings and due notice will be given later of the day and hour. A few experiments closed the evening. Magnetic needles were made and explained. Papers held by willing boys suddenly and mysteriously burst into flame. Lastly, from the center of a scuttle of coal, previously loaded, a splendid chemical volcano filled the air with colored flame.

Mr. Barber proposes to do all in his power to make experimental science popular with our boys and girls and their large attendance indicates that they appreciate his efforts.

Complimenting the Council.

At a meeting of the Carpenters' union recently the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are mindful of the fact the sentiments of all fair minded men in relation to labor are largely in favor of a reduction in the hours of labor as a means of creating employment for the surplus now unemployed, thereby producing confidence, contentment and an essential affiliation between capital and labor, and

WHEREAS, We feel it an imperative duty involved upon us to appreciate with becoming gratitude every action the part of any official or private citizen favorable to the final triumph of the labor movement, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to our esteemed friends in the city council for the resolutions asking the school trustees of Colorado Springs to award the contract for the erection of the High school to only such contractors as will concede the union hours and union prices.

Resolved, That we especially recognize the faithful and efficient efforts of Councilman Gillingham in our behalf; that we heartily approve of his action in the council demanding a full and complete itemized report of all the collections and expenditures of the various departments of this city government as an act that necessarily recommends him to all taxpayers and laboring men who directly or indirectly contribute to the expenses of the city.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse C. L. Gillingham as a consistent, tried and true friend of honest administration and labor reform.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers and that two written copies over the seal of this union be sent—one to the city clerk, to be read at the first meeting of the council, and one to Mr. C. L. Gillingham.

SAM YARNELL,
F. BUTZIN,
SAM'L BERREY.
Committee.

Approved by local No. 515, U. B. of C. & J., September 17, 1890.
Attest: [illegible] L. NELSON, R. Sec.

The Firemen's Tournament.

The executive committee of the Boulder firemen's tournament has issued the following circular regarding the events to take place in that city October 2, 3 and 4:

The failure of both the state and the northern Colorado and Wyoming associations of volunteer firemen to hold the annual tournaments this year, and this appointment consequent upon such a course, is the reason offered by the citizens of Boulder for holding a tournament in that city. Every department belonging to both associations and all members of any volunteer department in the United States, have been invited to participate in the tournament. All the races ever participated in at the tournaments of this state will here be given with liberal premiums offered. Dry and wet tests, hook and ladder races, speedy races, foot and hurdle races and all species of competitive races for prizes will constitute an interesting programme. Prizes to the amount of $1,000 are offered and a good fund is in the hands of the committee for the entertainment of the city's guests.

The races will begin Thursday morning, October 2, and continue three days. Longer time would be required, were it not that every detail has been carefully provided for. The best obtainable music, grand stands for the accommodations of everyone, and a peerless track are three guaranteed prerequisites of success. Teams from Fort Collins, Loveland, Greeley, Golden, Highlands, Central City, Idaho Springs, Georgetown, Silver Plume, Pueblo, Breckenridge, Cheyenne, Laramie City and Colorado Springs are expected to attend, many of them now being in training. Boulder's famous hose and hook and ladder teams will also compete. An unparalleled success is assured.

During the week the Boulder Driving association will hold a meeting, beginning Monday, September 29, and closing Wednesday evening, October 1. The entries are the same as those that will appear at Denver, Greeley, Cheyenne and Fort Collins fairs, the Boulder Driving association belonging to the Colorado circuit. Cheap railroad rates will be provided. Only an hour and a quarter's ride from Denver.

The Sale of the Midland.

The reported sale of the Midland railroad to the Santa Fe, given in the GAZETTE'S telegraph report Thursday morning, was the subject of considerable comment in the city Thursday. The rumor is very generally credited by railroad men in the city, and Santa Fe employes claimed that they had had an intimation of it for some days. The rumor was printed in the Railway Age of a late date. General Manager Colbran was not in the city yesterday and information could not be obtained at the general offices, although some of the employes expressed themselves as believing the rumor true.

The following is from an interview with Mr. Colbran, published in the Denver Times last night:

"I have seen reports of the intended transfer in a number of the Boston and New York papers for a number of days past and I guess fully fifty people have stopped me on the street and asked me about it. I have no official notice of the transfer, but it is all right. I do not know anything about the details of the deal."

"It has been asked that the Rio Grande would purchase the road, has it not?

"Yes. I guess that within the past two years fully a dozen different offers by various roads have been made to the Midland company, but none of them have come up to what the management thought that the road was worth. At 50 cents on the dollar the stockholders will realize all they put into it and a good rate of interest besides."

"What did the stock sell for originally?"

"Thirty-three cents."

"Will the Atchison honor the contract with other roads, especially that in reference to the Rio Grande-Midland extension?"

"I suppose so, but cannot say definitely. It is reasonable to suppose that they will. A non-partisan manager, Mr. Saunders, will be put in charge of that extension."

By further inquiry among the railroad officials this morning the reporter was informed that there were other roads implicated in the deal and was told confidentially that the Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western railroads were the others which the Atchison company would control.

A Santa Fe employe volunteered the opinion Thursday that the rumor was correct, and also said that he believed the road would soon build its cut-off from Great Bend directly into this city. This road is already built to the western limit of Wichita county, leaving only one county in Kansas and eastern Colorado to be built through. When the remaining portion of the Rio Grande Midland extension is completed into Grand Junction the Santa Fe would have the short line to the Pacific coast. He expressed the opinion that the Midland general offices here would be discontinued but that the shops at Colorado City would in time be greatly enlarged.

Lieutenant Miller, of the Athletic club, has been secured as a trainer of the hose racing team for the Boulder tournament. He has gone to work actively and the team is taking shape. A large number of the most active men of the department in the hose companies and the hooks are in training. Last night a jog of two or three miles was made and next week it is probable the team will be partly selected and put to work. It is the intention to take at least eighteen men to Boulder in running form.

On the afternoon of Aug. 24th, while looking for cattle about twenty miles east of Falcon, James Miller ran into a veritable rattlesnake plant. Dismounting from his horse and securing a club, Mr. Miller opened war upon the snakes, and after an extended fight, when no more snakes were to be found, proceeded to enumerate the killed, which consisted of three large rattlesnakes about four and a half feet in length, and thirty-six small ones, averaging about a foot each.—Falcon Herald.

Miss Ella Tucker, daughter of Dr. B. St. George Tucker, left for the south Monday night where she will attend school near Richmond, Va. Dr. Beverley Tucker accompanied his sister and will return to his duties as a junior surgeon at the hospital on Randall's island, New York.

Dr. J. B. Murphy, Mr. James E. Healy, of the well known music house of Lyon & Healy, Mr. W. P. Henneberry, of the printing and binding establishment of Donahue & Henneberry, all of Chicago, are guests in the city at the Antlers. They were entertained by Mr. Thos Gough, sr., Monday night, an old friend and once of Chicago.

The G. U. O. of O. F. will run an excursion to Denver on the 22d inst., over the Santa Fe, to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

"The last issue of the Salida Mail contains three very striking and correct portraits of a prominent citizen of this city in various stages of his celebration at the recent encampment of the Knights of Pythias at Salida. The first picture represents him cocked and in his right mind. The second one shows him disposing of a large slice of melon and in the last he looks as if he had just crawled out from the inspection of a very small sewer. His face is bound up and covered with dirt, his hat is gone and he wears a doleful smile. This is labeled "I had a large time and was merry at Salida."

Incorporation papers of the Colorado Springs Gardens company were filed yesterday with the county clerk, Messrs. D. R. Ehrich, Frank White and Frank W. Isham as incorporators. The objects as set forth are quite lengthy and include buying, selling, leasing and improving ranch property, breeding and dealing in cattle and other domestic animals. The capital stock is $650,000, divided into 6500 shares of the value of $100 each.

The fall racing and trotting meeting of the Overland Park club will be held at Denver, October 4th to 11th. As some of the notable horses of the year have been secured for exhibitions and the best horses in the west entered for the races, it is confidently expected that the meeting will be one of the most interesting held in the country. The programme includes running, trotting and pacing races, with five events each day. The railroads will make special rates.

Following is Emery P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending September 17, 1890, taken at Husted: Highest temperature, 87° on the 16th; lowest temperature, 28° on the 13th; weekly mean temperature, 60.07°. Direction of the wind, west one day, north to south one day, south four days, veering one day.

Our county exchanges are requested to copy the article headed, "Fun for the Cowboys."

General Manager Colbran of the Midland and family have returned from Green Mountain Falls where they have been spending the summer, to their house on Pike's Peak avenue. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Strevell, who have been keeping house for them here, have returned to their house on East Cucharras street.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
September 18, 1890.

FRUITS.	
Peaches, per lb	$ 15@ 20
California Plums, per lb	15@ 20
Oranges, per doz	60@1 25
Lemons, per doz	40@ 60
Bananas, per doz	25@ 50
Canta oupes, each	10@ 40
Grapes, (Cala) per lb	15@ 20
Grapes, (Tokays) per lb	15@ 20
Grapes, (Concord) per basket	60@ 65
Apples, per lb	4@ 6
Pears, per lb	10@ 15
Watermelons	15@ 50
Crab apples, per lb	5@ 10
FARM PRODUCTS.	
Chickens, live, per doz	$2 50@3 00
Butter, creamery, per lb	25@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	2@ 25
Eggs, ranch, per doz	25@ 30
Eggs, state, per doz	1@ 20
Cabbage, per cwt	1 50@3 00
Onions, old, per cwt	3 00@5 00
Potatoes, new, per cwt	1 75@ 90
Tomatoes, per lb	4@ 6
FLOUR AND MEAL.	
Flour, per cwt	$2 50@2 60
Graham, per cwt	2 30@2 50
Meal, per cwt	90@2 00
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED	
Corn, per cwt	$1 25@ 1 30
Chop, per cwt	1 40
Wheat, per cwt	1 60@ 1 80
Oats, per cwt	1 60@ 1 80
Bran, per cwt	1 00@ 1 10
Hay (Colorado), per ton	14 00@20 00
Hay (Kansas), per ton	12 00@15 00

MARRIED.

THORNE-ROWE—In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, September 15, 1890, by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, George W. Thorne and Jessie M. Rowe. No cards.

BORN.

McCABE—To the wife of James McCabe, a daughter, Wednesday, September 17, 1890.

SENK—To the wife of Chas. F. Senk, a son, on Saturday, September 13, 1890.

DIED.

TRAUTMAN—At Guthrie, Oklahoma, on Tuesday, September 9, 1890, of typhoid fever, Miss Emma Trautman; aged 28 years.

GALE—At Bellevue sanitarium, September 16, Miss L. P. Gale, of Nashville, Tenn. Interment will be at Nashville.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. x-18-t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Spring Valley Ranch; 1 mile from Manitou Park. Apply Weatherald Bros., Manitou, Colo. wf-2-tf

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Albert R. Baou, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the September term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Henry LeB Wills, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., September 25th, 1890.

HENRY LEB WILLS,
Administrator of the Estate of Albert R. Baou, deceased. w3 26-5

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

ESTATE OF PATRICK BATTLES, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, William Y. Strickler, Public administrator for the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, was by the honorable county court of said El Paso county, on the 8th day of May, 1887, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Patrick Battles, late of said El Paso county, deceased, who died the 5th day of April, 1887, at the city of Colorado Springs in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado. Now therefore, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are duly notified to exhibit the same together with the evidence in support thereof, before the county court, of El Paso county, aforesaid, within six months hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

WILLIAM Y. STRICKLER,
Administrator of estate of Patrick Battles, deceased. wh-9-9
Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., August 8, 1890.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Belle Older, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, Matthew Kennedy, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 4th, 1890.

MATTHEW KENNEDY,
Administrator of the Estate of Mary Belle Older, deceased. w-6-4

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Roswell W. Mason, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 29th day of Sept., A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the September term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Elizabeth C. Mason, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 4th, 1890.

ELIZABETH C. MASON,
Executrix of the Estate of Roswell W. Mason, deceased. w-6-48

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 3, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 20th, 1890, viz: Horatio S. Locke, to commute to cash, H. E. No. 6104, for the sw qr nw qr, sec 26, s hf ne qr, se qr nw qr, sec 27, tp 14 s, r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas S. Wilson, Ambrose F. Griffin, Duncan McPherson, Martin A. H. Bodfish, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register. w3-13-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 15, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 27th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: William Bush, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 15166, for the s hf of nw qr of sec 2, tp 15 s, r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William F. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, S. B. Duffield and T. E. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

And, you William C. Willcox, who made Pre. D. S. No. 13,586, February 18, 1888; and you William Finn, who made H. E. No. 6094, Nov. 26, 1889, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register. w-20-6

[illegible]

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
COLORADO SPRINGS,
September 15, 1890.

The attention of physicians and accouchers is respectfully directed to the provisions of ordinances of this city, as follows:

Article I, Section 2, page 115.—It shall be the duty of the attending physician of every person who may die within the city, in addition to his duties hereafter prescribed by ordinance, to make out and deliver to the friends of such deceased person, a certificate of the death, which shall state the name and age of the deceased, together with the cause of his or her death; and for this purpose the City Clerk shall keep on hand and furnish, gratuitously, blank certificates to any physician applying therefor.

Article II, Section 1, page 116.—All physicians and accouchers of the city are required to report to the City Clerk, within thirty days of its occurrence, every birth and death, which may come under their supervision. With births shall be reported the sex and color of child, date of birth and names of parents; and with deaths the person's name, age, color, sex, the date of death, place of residence, giving street and number, and the cause of death. Any such person who shall omit to make the reports required by this section shall, on conviction before the Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace residing in the city, be fined a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Please observe that two certificates are required; one for the Sexton and one for the City Clerk.

Article II, Section 5, page 117.—Every physician practicing his or her profession in the City of Colorado Springs is required to register his or her name, place of residence and office, and every change of location of his or her residence and office, in a book to be kept for that purpose, at the office of the City Clerk. And any physician failing to comply with this section of this ordinance may be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

A. E. CORMAN,
City Clerk.

[illegible]

150 YOUNG RAMS,

Selected from the best Michigan flocks, will be on exhibition at the Union Stock Yards in Pueblo any day after the 23d inst. Sheep men who want mutton will make a mistake if they do not examine these rams. They are A 1 in every respect and will be sold at reasonable prices. E. R. Jones, Opera House Block, will be glad to show his friends the sheep.

Weir and Townsend, of [illegible], Michigan, are well known breeders of these sheep, and what they tell their customers will be guaranteed in every particular.

TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Joseph S. Thibodeau, of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 4th day of May, A. D., 1889, in book 52, at page 35, convey to the undersigned, J. S. Bartlett, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of section numbered one (1) in township numbered thirteen (13), south of range numbered sixty-nine (69) west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Alvan A. McGovney, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Joseph S. Thibodeau, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per cent. per annum, from date of said note until paid. And, whereas, said deed of trust, provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And, whereas, the time for the payment of the interest has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. S. Bartlett, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then, the undersigned Frank W. Howbert, being the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, September 22, 1890, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

J. S. BARTLETT,
Trustee.

Frank W. Howbert, County Clerk, El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs August 21, 1890. wh-23-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Daniel M. Rouse, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the first day of April, A. D., 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D., 1889, in book 110 at page 291, convey to the undersigned E. F. Wright, of said country as Trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the then acting clerk of county court of said El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered five (5) in the town of Roswell. Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Alvan A. McGovney, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Daniel M. Rouse, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-six and 41-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from date of said note until paid, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case, the said Trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust the then acting clerk of county court of said El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and,

Whereas, the time of payment of part of the principal has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and of all interest on said note.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and, in, and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said E. F. Wright, or in case of my failure for any reason to execute said trust, then the acting clerk of county court, of El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust, will on Monday, October 13, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property, and improvements situated thereon, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., September 12, 1890.

E. F. WRIGHT,
Trustee. w-13-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Charles C. Hanlin, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the second day of January, A. D., 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the second day of January, A. D., 1890, in book 111, at page 456, convey to the undersigned Edward F. Wright, of said county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the then county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lots numbered nineteen (19) and twenty (20), in block numbered twenty-four (24) in addition numbered one (1) to the town of Roswell. Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to A. A. McGovney, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Charles C. Hanlin, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of twelve hundred dollars and interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from date of said note until paid.

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case the said Trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and,

Whereas, the time for the payment of part of the principal has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, and of all the interest on said note.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and, in and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said Edward F. Wright, or in case of my failure for any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, being the acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust, will on Monday, October 13, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 12, 1890.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT,
Trustee. w-13-5

F. W. Howbert, County clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
August 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Oct. 9th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: John F. Cummings, of Colorado Springs P. O., D. S. No. 14346 for the se qr of se qr, sec. 24, tp 13s, r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis A. Ball, James F. Lee, Abbott S. Pope, Nathaniel Wallace, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also the following named settler who will make her proof before the clerk of District Court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Oct. 10, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Edith W. Corliss, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 15,603, for the sw qr ne qr, s hf nw qr and nw qr sw qr, sec. 31, tp 14s, r 67 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Everett B. Curtis, Paul Curtis, Albert T. Copley and F. A. Hale, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register. wh-30-6

[illegible]

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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Sole Agent, No. 8 S. Tejon Street,
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b-24-eod-ly

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—ALL KINDS OF—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

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wel6-tf

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M. CONWAY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and examine Goods and get prices.
27tf 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

AN ACT

(S. B. 93)

TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution; that is to say, section five of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows: SEC. 5. The Supreme court shall consist of three judges, but the General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, provide for one or more additional judges; and for that purpose may increase the term of office of the Supreme judges so that the regular term of one judge only shall expire every three years, but the total number of judges shall not exceed six. Whenever the court shall be composed of six judges it may be arranged in two departments, consisting of an equal number of judges, and the business of the court distributed thereto for more speedy determination; and in cases not involving capital punishment, the judges of the department having consideration thereof, if they shall agree, may pronounce the decision of the court; but capital cases, and cases in which the judges of the department having consideration thereof do not agree, shall be determined by the whole court. The arrangement of the court into departments and the distribution of business thereto, shall be by general rules adopted by the court, and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time as provided by such rules, assign the several judges to their respective departments. Until the court shall be composed of six judges, a majority of the judges shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision; *Provided*, That whenever a case is considered by the whole court, and the judges are equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the lower court shall be affirmed.

SEC. 2. Section eighteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, shall be amended so as to read as follows: SEC 18. The judges of the Supreme and District courts shall each receive such salary as may be provided by law, and no such judge shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his office, in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counsellor at law. The General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, increase any such salaries to a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars per annum, and make the same applicable to the judges then in office.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: "For the amendments," or the words: "Against the amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments as in the other case; *Provided*, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number, in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for representatives in Congress.

Approved April 19, 1889 wg-19-13

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Sue J. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of September, A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the September term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Franc O. Wood, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor and pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, 5th September, 1890.

FRANC O. WOOD,
Executor of the Estate of Sue J. Wood, deceased. w-6-4

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